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QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL 2015 – JUNE 2015



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COVER: Children from the Cultural Center in La Macarena perform a *joropo*, Meta

DISCLAIMER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	III
ACRONYMS.....	IV
I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
2 CONTRACT HIGHLIGHTS.....	6
2.1 PROGRAM METHODOLOGY	6
2.2 PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION	8
3 PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS	11
3.1 CAQUETÁ (CAGUÁN)	11
3.2 CAUCA / VALLE DEL CAUCA.....	19
3.3 META (LA MACARENA)	30
3.4 SOUTHERN TOLIMA	38
4 SUCCESS STORY	50
5 OPERATIONAL CONTEXT	52
5.1 NATIONAL.....	52
5.2 CAQUETÁ.....	54
5.3 CAUCA/ VALLE DEL CAUCA.....	54
5.4 META.....	55
5.5 SOUTHERN TOLIMA.....	56
6 OVERALL PROJECT STATUS	57
6.1 CONTRACTS AND GRANTS.....	57
6.2 TOTAL CELI SPENDING	58
6.3 CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS	58
7 ANNEXES	60
7.1 ANNEX I – MONITOR REPORT ON INDICATORS AS OF APRIL 2015	60
7.2 ANNEX II - CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS SIGNED DURING Q32015.....	60

ACRONYMS

ATE	Special Technical Assistance Program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
BPA	Good Farming Practices (<i>Buenas Prácticas Agropecuarias</i>)
CDA	Alliances Committee (<i>Comité de Alianzas</i>)
CELI-Central	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative – Central Region
CIDEA	Technical Committees for Environmental Education (<i>Comités Técnicos Interinstitucionales de Educación Ambiental</i>)
CMDR	Municipal Councils for Rural Development (<i>Consejos Municipales de Desarrollo Rural</i>)
COMPOS	Municipal Council on Social Policy (<i>Consejo Municipal de Política Social</i>)
CONSEA	Sectional Council of Agricultural and Livestock Development (<i>Consejo Seccional de Desarrollo Agropecuario</i>)
CTJT	Territorial Committee on Transitional Justice (<i>Comités Territoriales de Justicia Transicional</i>)
DPS	National Department of Social Prosperity
ECA	Agricultural Field School (<i>Escuela de Campo de Agricultores</i>)
EOT	Territorial Organization Scheme (<i>Esquema de Ordenamiento Territorial</i>)
ESAP	Superior School of Public Administration (<i>Escuela Superior de Administración Pública</i>)
ESE	National Ministry of Health (<i>Empresas Sociales del Estado</i>)
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (<i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>)
GOC	Government of Colombia
GRCT	Regional Consolidation Management Unit (<i>Gerencia Regional de Consolidación Territorial</i>)
ICBF	Colombian Institute for the Wellbeing of Families (<i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>)
ICO	Organizational Competency Index (<i>Índice de Competencias Organizacionales</i>)
IGAC	Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute (<i>Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi</i> ; IGAC)
INCODER	Colombian Institute for Rural Development (<i>Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural</i>)
INVIAS	National Roads Institute (<i>Instituto Nacional de Vías</i>)
INVIMA	National Institute of Medicine and Food Oversight (<i>Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos</i>)
JAC	Community Board (<i>Junta de Acción Comunal</i>)
MADR	Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OCAD	Royalties Review Board (<i>Órgano Colegiado de Administración y Decisión</i>)
PAAP	Productive Association Support Project (<i>Proyecto Apoyo Asociaciones Productivas</i>)
PBOT	Basic Territorial Organization Plan (<i>Plan Básico de Ordenamiento Territorial</i>)
PEI	Institutional Educational Project (<i>Proyecto Educativo Institucional</i>)
PNCRT	National Territorial Reconstruction and Consolidation Plan
POT	Territorial Organization Plan (<i>Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial</i>)
PBOT	Basic Territorial Organization Plan (<i>Plan Básico de Ordenamiento Territorial</i>)
PMA	Environmental Management Plan (<i>Plan Manejo Ambiental</i>)
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REC	Review and Evaluation Committee
SENA	National Learning Institute (<i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>)
UACT	National Consolidation Unit (<i>Unidad Administrativa de Consolidación Territorial</i>)
UR	Restitution Unit (<i>Unidad de Restitución</i>)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government

I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the period April to June 2015 (Q23FY2015), during which CELI-Central has continued to expand their four integrated *fichas*, weaving together small- and medium-scale activities to ensure sustainability through enlarged, cross-cutting projects that enhance long-term institutional capacities in both public and private sectors. The four integrated activities have a total value of \$13.4 million, which is supporting strong organizational structures, the participative creation of business plans with a strategic vision for development, improved planning and marketing capacities, and training to foster a generational shift that offers girls, boys, men and women new opportunities for sustained and active participation in, and leadership of, the development of their rural communities.

CELI-Central's focus has increasingly been on empowering and mobilizing smallholder producer associations, and expanding private sector investment in rural communities to create economic opportunities for community stakeholders within the context of licit markets and the rule of law. CELI-Central has now invested \$2.2 million in three tailor-made public-private partnership activities, with the participation of 35 organizations in the rubber-, cacao-, and coffee-producing sectors. These opportunities are to be strengthened by CELI-Central's new bundle of activities for the management and improvement of tertiary road networks in consolidation regions. These activities will provide technical support to link State-civil society dynamics through the strengthening of pro-roads community association models, promoting the overall growth of social capital, and encouraging the participation of local stakeholders in the creation of road maintenance models.

The implementation of the second phase of CELI-Central's knowledge management strategy continued this quarter, with 57 field visits and over 150 interviews being carried out to help with the assessment of CELI-Central's four integrated *fichas*, three public-private alliances, tertiary roads model, and the support for financial services.

CELI-Central reports the leveraging of \$34,709,943, which represents 98.7 percent of the total life of project (LOP) target. In addition, 22,089 people have benefitted indirectly from support for national social development programs, representing 140.49 percent of the LOP target. Important progress was also made in the formalization of lands (363 plots currently being processed), representing 73.43 percent of the LOP target. Increases in sales was also an important indicator this quarter, with \$340,839 accumulated representing 47.2 percent of the LOP target. Finally, 1,024 rural households were benefitted through technical assistance and training, reaching 54.89 percent of the total target.

2 CONTRACT HIGHLIGHTS

2.1 PROGRAM METHODOLOGY

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) – The CELI-Central model is ultimately aimed at altering citizen perceptions towards the state, such that legitimate democratic security is consolidated in the target regions. The CELI-Central program hinges upon the engagement of the private sector in improving communities' opportunities and living conditions. The underlying strategy to mobilize private sector initiatives and investment stimulates the engagement of qualified small- and medium-sized businesses to partner with local associations to take advantage of opportunities created through the ongoing implementation of USAID's program. These partnerships are based on a tailored approach that is rooted in CELI-Central's demand-driven methodology and remains inclusive in nature, offering qualified participants across a range of entrepreneurial activities equitable opportunities to become the drivers of economic expansion, mobilizing local and regional associations to contribute to PPP proposals, thereby preserving the program's intrinsic bottom-up approach.

CELI-Central identifies PPPs in the following areas: transition from familial economies to commercial enterprises; leveraging financial resources and banking services; improved access to supply chains and markets through market-driven approaches; and expansion of logistical, communication and IT services, among others. It is not the aim for CELI-Central to develop PPPs in all sectors, but rather focus its time and effort on developing PPPs that yield high dividends and can be rapidly implemented in areas of existing activities. There are many added benefits to engaging in public-private partnerships, including, but not limited to: increasing investments; gaining economies of scale in programming, production, marketing, etc.; sharing and/or transferring technical knowledge and expertise; gaining access to new or previously blocked markets; reducing and/or sharing costs of products, services, materials, and distribution; increasing visibility; and strengthening the quality and effectiveness of services. Execution of CELI-Central's PPP strategy ensures that partnerships have a stronger intersection of interests in terms of the outcomes that each partner aims to achieve, and delivers significant value in terms of effectiveness, scale, efficiency, sustainability, and systemic change.

USAID has given their approval for an alliance between INCONEXUS and specialty coffee producer associations of Tolima and Cauca. This alliance offers value added for the high-quality coffees produced in these regions, and will help to insert them into market niches in the USA, Canada, and Asia. The model includes strengthening the capacity of associations to manage quality coffee collection centers and to run tasting and profiling laboratories. The private partner is training and strengthening participating associations.

With regards the alliance with PROMAIN, the aim is to push for a qualitative change in the fine and aroma cacao markets through the standardization of processing in Tolima and Meta, with the collaboration of four cacao-producing associations. PROMAIN is also assisting in the establishment of high-quality coffee processing plants, in partnership with seven associations in southern Tolima and Meta. In addition to adding value to the process and sharing this value with the associations, PROMAIN has committed to managing the commercialization of these products in specialized markets.

Currently, administrative processes for the contracting of the first phase of these PPPs is being carried out, with the adjustment of business plans, the structuring of the supply system, the setting up of a commercial information platform, and the juridical structuring of the alliances.

Tertiary Road Networks – The principal mode of transport in Colombia is by road. The country has a total road network covering 163,250 km, eight percent of which are primary, two percent toll roads, and ninety percent secondary and tertiary roads run by the National Roads Institute (INVIAS). The tertiary road network is essential to the physical linkage of the country's regions to its internal and external markets, and thus to the interconnected development of its agricultural sector. The rejuvenation and development of Colombian agriculture is impossible without improvements being made to the tertiary road infrastructure in production areas, linking them with storage, commercialization, and consumption areas. Shortcomings which restrict this basic road infrastructure damage distribution functions, and are contradictory to the interests of producers, consumers, and regional and national competitiveness.

The management of tertiary roads is hampered by the lack of municipal technical, administrative, and financial capacities, and the time has come to face these challenges. This project requires significant investment, as well as a long-term outlook built on the fundamental premise that: "vehicular transit must be guaranteed at every hour of every day of the year." To this end, CELI-Central formed a project for the sustainable management of tertiary roads between communities, municipalities, and departmental/national-level institutions and focus zones. More specifically, this activity aims to link State-civil society dynamics through the strengthening of pro-roads community association models, promoting the overall growth of social capital, and encouraging the participation of local stakeholders in the creation of road maintenance models. The target is to improve 113kms of tertiary roads, set up at least two operative Community Pro-Roads Groups, train those groups in the management of contracts for road maintenance, and support producers' organizations and JACs in delivering resources to Community Pro-Roads Groups.

Progress this quarter has been made on two main fronts. First, with the commitment of \$879,000 spread across ten standard grants, to be implemented by regional JACs. These committees are also being offered support in their oversight and technical follow-up committees, something which is set to continue for four months. The second area of work concerns the bringing of institutions, universities, and productive sector unions together to share information and give feedback on tertiary road maintenance plans. An interesting example being explored is the inclusion of engineering students in the creation of studies and designs, which are important for securing public resources for the implementation of tertiary road works. Progress has also been made in the socio-economic characterization of regions being included in the pilot plan, and in the creation of a road inventory.

Knowledge Management – The documentation and dissemination of the experiences of regional and national teams in programming and implementing activities are essential to building social capital and strengthening the relationship between civil society and governmental institutions in a sustainable, replicable manner. The second phase of this activity, which involves the assessment of CELI-Central's four integrated *fichas*, three public-private alliances, tertiary roads model, and the support for financial services, continued this quarter. Four organizations per region, three of which are productive organizations, and one a tertiary road management committee, were selected by CELI-Central and the contractor for their sectorial representativeness, geographical diversity, organizational diversity, and participation in Colombia Responde's cross-cutting projects. The methodology is based on flexible, qualitative information-gathering allowing for inductive analysis, and a focus on the program process and future. This will include an analysis of documents related to each regional office and organization, and fieldwork including in-depth interviews, focus groups, *in situ* observation, and life stories. The information collected will be organized and analyzed to identify descriptions, causalities, lessons, bottlenecks, successes, and recommendations for the program, and its institutional and civil society partners for the continuous improvement of the organization.

To date, the team has carried out 57 field visits to the four regions, held 132 interviews with local actors, carried out 31 activity observations, interviewed 12 operators, interviewed 16 local civil servants, interviewed five further local actors, and collected three life stories. At the national level, they have held seven interviews with the Colombia Responde national team, two with private public partners, two with national operators, and one with USAID. They have also held three systematization training sessions with national and regional operators, observed one meeting, and held seven follow-up meetings.

Implementing a new irrigation project in the department of Arauca – Cacao producers from ASOALPES and ASOPOTAM associations have been working to get approval for 2 irrigation areas in the municipalities of Saravena and Tame in the department of Arauca for more than 15 years. These associations presented their projects at a call for proposals issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) through their “Incentive for the Execution of Projects for the Adaptation of Lands” (IEPAT) in 2013, but were not approved due to discrepancies between the documentation and information presented.

Thanks to the coordination of the Territorial Consolidation Unit and the Government of Arauca, the Colombia Responde program has supported the completion of studies and designs for the irrigation projects, establishing their technical, social, financial, and environmental viability, as well as the investment needed for their construction. The results of these studies are now being incorporated into a short interactive video made up of three parts: an introductory testimonial, and two further sections containing animations of the technical designs for the two aqueduct projects. The videos will be used to raise awareness of the projects with the community, departmental and municipal administrations, and potential partners, so as to open opportunities to expand the current project, and potentially to create similar ones in neighboring areas.

2.2 PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION

As detailed in Table 1, CELI-Central continued documenting advances towards its objectives over the past quarter. CELI-Central reports the leveraging of \$34,709,943, which represents 98.7 percent of the total life of project (LOP) target. These funds were particularly connected to activities such as: Support for Processes Prior to the Purchasing of Lands by INCODER in Cauca; Support for the Implementation of INCODER’s Information Management System; Strengthening of the Interactive Consultation System of Educational Infrastructure in Meta; Support for the Implementation of Protective Environment Programs in Five Municipalities in Meta; Improvements to the Main Road to Caño Alfa, Puerto Rico, Meta; Prior Investment and Improvement of Protective Environments in Miranda and Santander de Quilichao, Cauca; Improvement of Tertiary Roads to Benefit the Productive Micro-regions of Southern Tolima, Improvements to the Connectivity of Municipalities in Cauca; and Support for the Connectivity of the La Macarena Region in Meta.

In addition, 22,089 people have benefitted indirectly from support for national social development programs, representing 140.49 percent of the LOP target. Important progress was also made in the formalization of lands (363 plots currently being processed), representing 73.43 percent of the LOP target. Increases in sales was also an important indicator this quarter, with \$340,839 accumulated representing 47.2 percent of the LOP target. Finally, 1,024 rural households were benefitted through technical assistance and training, reaching 54.89 percent of the total target.

For detailed information on all indicators please see Annex 1, corresponding to the full report on indicators in the MONITOR system.

TABLE 1: QUARTERLY STATUS OF PRINCIPAL INDICATORS AND GOALS

Ind. #	Performance Indicator Name	TARGET LOP	QR3 FY15	TARGET 2015	ACUMULATIVE FY 2015	% FY 2015	ACUMULATIVE LOP	% LOP
DO1-006	Public funds leveraged in CSDI zones attributable to USG Interventions (USD million)	\$ 144,000,000	\$ 34,709,943.37	\$ 36,000,000	\$ 48,810,105.89	136%	\$ 142,261,855.88	98.79%
DO1-010	Number of strategic national social programs implemented in CSDI zones.	15	3	0	4	N/A	17	113.33%
DO1-011	Number of people benefitted by national social programs implemented in CSDI municipalities.	40,000	22,089	0	28,428	N/A	56,195	140.49%
DO1-025	Number of CSO members supported by USG assistance	7,400	886	1,850	2,238	121%	5,538	74.84%
DO1-029	Value of incremental sales of key supported products in CSDI zones	\$ 1,429,587.00	\$ 340,839.78	\$ 1,074,160.00	\$ 674,768.07	63%	674,768	47.20%
DO1-031	Number of people benefitted by strategic rural and economic development programs with territorial approach, implemented in CSDI municipalities.	100,000	12,610	25,000	43,763	175%	86,763	86.76%
DO1-032	Private sector funds leveraged in CSDI zones attributable to USG Interventions (USD million)	\$ 29,200,000	\$ 3,364,174.61	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,790,116.49	116%	\$ 17,747,116.02	60.78%
DO1-034	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (F 4.5.2-13)	25,000	1,024	5,000	4,139	83%	13,714	54.86%
DO1-035	Number of people with a financial product from a local financial institution.	7,600	1,349	2,377	1,453	61%	1,738	22.87%
DO1-036	Total value of CSDI projects approved (USD million)	\$ 211,500,000	\$ 1,064,860.00	\$ 49,800,000	\$ 8,161,225	16%	\$ 297,315,426.39	140.57%
DO1-037	Total value of CSDI projects completed (USD million)	\$ 188,000,000	\$ 42,529,906.97	\$ 44,000,000	\$ 68,644,355	156%	\$ 208,020,974.93	110.65%
DO1-040	Number of formalized properties supported in CSDI municipalities	1,500	363	600	499	83%	1,103	73.53%
DO1-042	Community funds leveraged in CELI zones attributable to USG Interventions (USD Million)	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 2,928,525.16	\$ 4,700,000	\$ 4,816,187.53	102%	4,816,187.53	92.62%
NCI-009	Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	2,000	311.50	200	1,505	753%	4,567.12	228.36%

Programming – This quarter, the Programming and Evaluation unit focused on reinforcing the tracking of activities and supporting the close-out processes of completed activities. M&E staff continued coordinating environmental training, observed various infrastructure projects currently underway, and verified activities' compliance with their respective Environmental Management Plans. Staff also supported and supervised operative and oversight committees' application of financial and technical oversight mechanisms, in close collaboration with local communities.

TABLE 2: QUARTERLY MONITORING ACTIVITIES, APRIL – JUNE 2015

Component	Site Visits	Operating Committees	Oversight Committees
Social Development	25	14	6
Economic Development	87	53	18
Good Governance	22	11	1
Infrastructure/ Connectivity	51	33	14
Land	13	6	3
Totals	198	117	42

Review and Evaluation Committees (RECs) – No *fichas* (activity proposals) were approved in RECs this quarter.

Environmental Monitoring – During the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2015, environmental requests were submitted to USAID through the Monitor information system for approval. Significant results for the environmental area can be summarized as follows:

- Two Categorical Exclusions were requested and two Categorical Exclusions were approved.
- No Environmental Reviews were submitted and no Environmental Reviews were approved.

Also, continuing our year-long effort, several contributions were made to improving and advancing the Monitor information system.

Environmental IQC - The environmental IQC began operation on April 1, 2013, with two main lines of action: first, in the case of Environmental Reviews, to carry out the environmental training based on the environmental approvals; second, to perform field visits to review the implementation of environmental management plans. The results of these efforts for this quarter can be summarized as follows:

- 927 people trained during the period.
- 11 field visits performed.
- 13 training sessions carried out.
- Sum invested in these actions: USD \$171,381.

The training sessions follow a three-point methodology: information-sharing, contextualization, and conceptualization. In implementing this plan, positive and negative biophysical (water, air, soil, biodiversity resources) and socioeconomic impacts of our work or activity are analyzed in detail. Training days are also complemented by demonstrative practices, which apply ecological criteria to overcome the impacts of the activities.

Other Actions

- An activity to collect used pesticide containers was carried out in the municipality of Mesetas, Meta, benefitting 4 projects and gathering 40 kilograms of hazardous waste.
- The task order to improve the MONITOR information system submitted its final report.
- A task order called “Forests for the Future” finished implementation; this task order was meant to support several communities and public organizations in Caquetá through different training actions and some environmentally friendly initiatives.
- The second phase of “Bosques para el Futuro” began implementation to build on the results obtained by the first phase.

Ensuing Objectives – Since this IQC is entering its final months, the purpose of the ensuing orders will be to complete the training and follow-up activities in a timely fashion.

3 PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

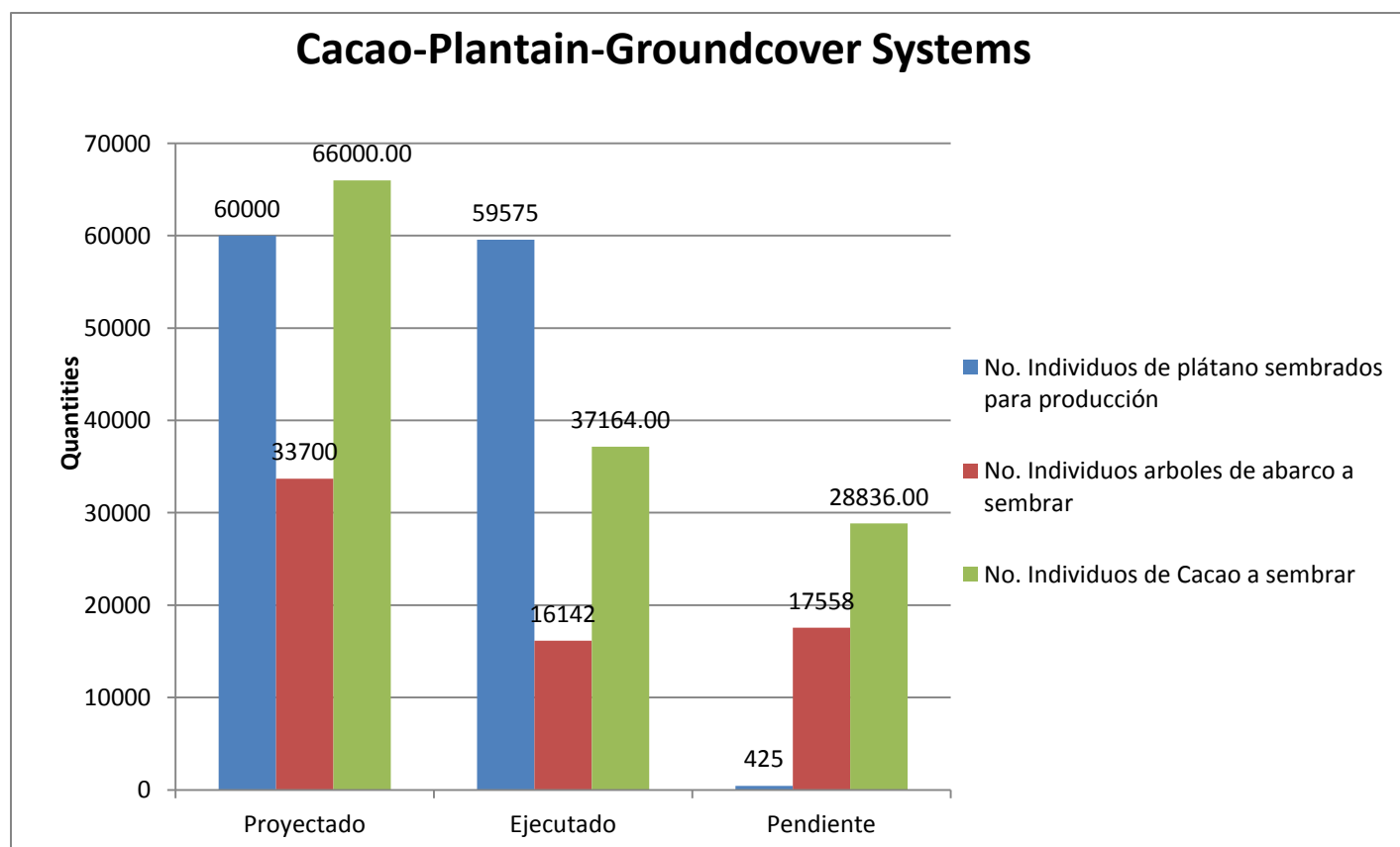
3.1 CAQUETÁ (CAGUÁN)

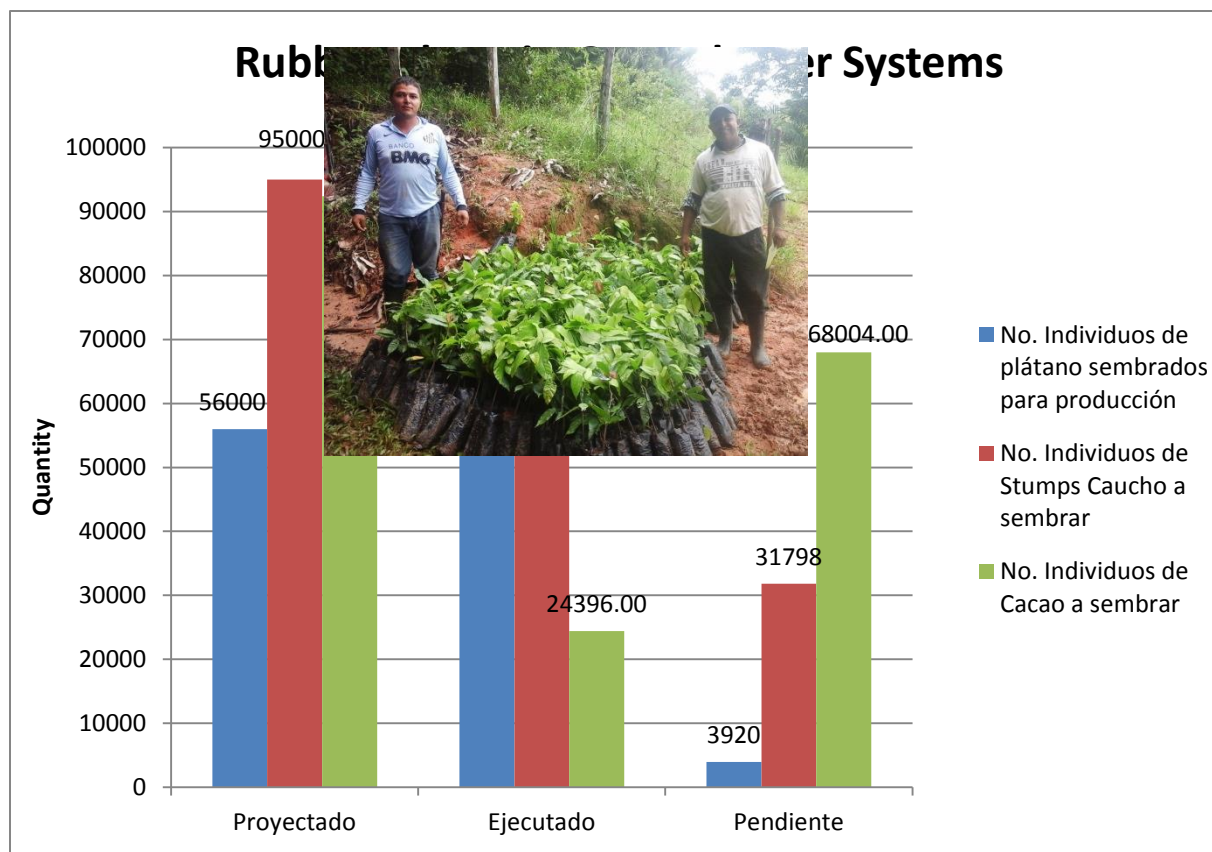
Cross-cutting

■ Integrated *ficha*: “Territorial Economic Development with Environmental Focus in Caquetá”

This \$13.2 million initiative, to which USAID has committed \$3.4 million, aims to improve the livelihoods of over 3,170 rural families and 619 producers in the northern micro-region of Caquetá, an area comprised of interconnected communities in the municipalities of San Vicente del Caguán, Cartagena del Chairá, La Montañita, El Doncello, Puerto Rico and El Paujil. This cross-cutting initiative includes: developing silvopastoral and agroforestry systems (rubber/banana/cacao/plantain/timber); strengthening value chains and entrepreneurial initiatives; enhancing road and electrical connectivity; and is complemented by training in environmental and rural development issues. The expectation is that this initiative, involving multiple public and private stakeholders will serve as a springboard for PPP activities in Caquetá.

Progress in the establishment of different agroforestry systems are illustrated in the graphs below:





Further activities that are part of the integrated *ficha* are included in the corresponding sections below.



Participants in the integrated *ficha* pruning plantain plants in El Doncello; delivery of cacao plants in El Doncello; and tending plantain plants in *vereda* Costa Rica

Social Development

▪ **Empowering women and youth in gender rights and equity**

Colombia Responde and the Governorate of Caquetá have been championing the implementation of Colombia's national gender equity policies, leading economic and social initiatives to protect and uphold the rights of women, and demonstrating a shift in thinking towards a more progressive and inclusive conception of citizenship and peace that addresses Colombia's historic gender inequities and, especially, the vulnerability of women in rural areas.

The municipal and departmental closing events for this activity were held in April, after nine months of implementation in La Montañita, Cartagena del Chairá, and San Vicente del Caguán. The departmental event entitled the "Forum of Women and Young People of Caquetá: Committed to social transformation" took place in Florencia on April 23. During the course of the events, the mayors of the three municipalities drew attention to the implemented activities and highlighted the efforts to strengthen and empower existing social organizations that promote gender equity and the participation of young people. The mayors of Montañita and Cartagena del Chairá reiterated their commitment to these issues, and to creating women's and young people's offices to monitor rights, respond to complaints and to coordinate national and departmental-level resources and opportunities.

Women and young people participating in the event shared what they had learned, and reaffirmed their commitment to making public policies more sustainable. The departmental event closed with the signing of a "Pact of Co-Responsibility," in which representatives of national, departmental, and local institutions, young people, and women publicly committed to working together to uphold their rights and actively participate.

CELI-Central has provided this initiative with funding of \$313,367, and has leveraged \$579,450 from public and private sources.

▪ **Provision of equipment for the Santafé Health Center in Cartagena del Chairá**

The health sector in Colombia has historically suffered from high levels of inequality and inefficiency, which has translated into poor coverage and quality of services offered. The Public Health concept is larger and more pragmatically and preventatively oriented, incorporating community action into public health policies, and taking into account preventative measures.

Until now, the communities situated along the Caguán River only had access to an inadequately-equipped health center. On May 27, the health center in Santafé was fitted out with the necessary resources and officially handed over to the community. The event reflected the institutional strengthening which has been carried out by Colombia Responde and the UACT in the municipality, and which has improved the coverage and quality of basic public services offered in the region, as well as having important impacts on the quality of life of its inhabitants.

CELI-Central committed \$20,667 to the furnishing of this health center, the construction of which was funded by the UACT.

Economic Development

▪ **Improving the competitiveness of rubber producers**

This activity was designed within the concept of integrated rural development to remove social imbalances, mobilize endogenous development, and take advantage of positive externalities to improve regional growth and competitiveness. Rubber was identified as a key product by the communities consulted, who have organized themselves into 17 Municipal Rubber Growers Committees affiliated through ASOHECA. The association has made efforts to improve and increase the volume of their product and to get it certified (TSR

20), but has struggled with structural and functional weaknesses within the organization. Support is therefore being offered in the formulation and implementation of a plan to overhaul ASOHECA's operation in order to generate administrative, accounting, production, legal, and economic autonomy, strengthen the production of rubber stumps, and offer technical assistance and training for 100 producers, which will be certified by SENA.

On June 2 the evaluation of ASOHECA carried out with the support of Colombia Responde was shared with association members and principal interest groups as the foundation for confronting the challenges of national and international markets.

CELI-Central has committed \$258,434 to this process, and has leveraged \$556,434 from producers and public sources including municipal governments, the MADR, and SENA.

- **Establishing silvopastoral systems and support for the meat and dairy sectors**

The department of Caquetá has identified 10 productive proposals as key initiatives for support, two of which are the meat and dairy sectors led by the Departmental Committee of Livestock Farmers of Caquetá, and which have also benefitted from national-level support within the framework of the PNCT. This activity falls within the integrated *ficha* for Caquetá, and offers the livestock sector further support, as a way of improving the incomes of farming families, while also promoting more environmentally friendly approaches.

The focus is on both the modernization of the livestock sector through the establishment of silvopastoral systems on 845 ha, and the linking of small-scale producers with value-added markets through commercial alliances with Nestlé S.A. and small agribusinesses that have guaranteed to buy all their produce. This project involved 178 small-scale farming families, who have also benefitted from the donation of electric fences, integrated technical assistance, and entrepreneurial support. In May, 20 electric fences were delivered to participants in the municipality of La Montañita, and 15 in El Doncello, fulfilling commitments made to communities and the environment.



Carlos Andres Muñoz poses with his new electric fence, *vereda* La Nutria, municipality of La Montañita

CELI-Central has committed \$1.2 million to this initiative, and has leveraged a further \$4.6 million from producers and Banco Agrario, as well as public entities such as CORPOAMAZONIA, the MADR, SENA, UAECT and departmental and municipal governments.

- **Cacao producers celebrate 20 years since their founding, and 10 years since winning the national peace prize**

With the support of Colombia Responde, the Cacao Growers Committee of Remolina del Caguán y Suncillas (CHOCAGUAN) celebrated 20 years since their foundation, and 10 years since winning the National Peace Prize in April. CHOCAGUAN is a farming-based organization, which has developed and evolved in the context of the armed conflict. CHOCAGUAN has encouraged its members to gradually and voluntarily exchange their coca crops for other legal productive options, such as sustainable livestock, agroforestry with cacao, rubber, firewood, and Amazonian fruits. They have chosen this path as the basis of their operations and their strategy to preserve and use the region's forest and water sources sustainably.

The event was held in Remolino del Caguán, in the municipality of Cartagena del Chairá, from April 16 to 19, with the participation of national and international academics and specialists working on sustainable development in the Amazon, experts in cacao cultivation, delegates from cacao producer organizations, and the members of CHOCAGAUAN.

The event had two strategic components. First, academics and experts shared their experiences of sustainable development, cacao cultivation, and the progress made in genetic improvements and testing in the region, with the objective of exchanging the latest knowledge about the sustainable management of cacao in agroforestry systems. Second, participants visited the Jardín Clonal and the chocolate processing plant in Remolino del Caguán to gain knowledge and share experiences of producing quality raw cacao and chocolate. The following issues were of particular importance in the event: sharing of knowledge and best practices concerning the latest technology for the agronomic management of cacao; concrete actions for improving the cacao culture in the region; and bringing together CHOCAGUAN and institutions and organizations such as CORPOAMAZONIA, FEDECACAO, and ASOES, to explore potential future alliances and partnerships.

Good Governance

▪ Strengthening environmental education and rural development

This activity works within the framework of the bio-regional perspective as part of the *ficha integral* for Caquetá, which aims to promote local knowledge, community self-management, and environmental education that is in sync with the natural and socio-cultural context of the department. Colombia Responde and the UACT have committed to strengthening social and institutional actors in CIDEAs and CMDRs, so as to link national and regional rural development efforts with a territorial and environmental focus. This has been done through a strategic territorial approach that promotes the intersection of culture and nature as a key element of sustainability.

As part of the environmental strengthening process carried out in targeted municipalities, an Interinstitutional Committee of Environmental Education (CIDEA) was established in the municipality of El Paujil, to provide an intersectoral setting and bring technical, financial and project efforts together, and to support a culture of ethics around sustainable environmental management. The CIDEA's main concern is the definition and management of environmental education plans, to contextualize the National Policy for Environmental Education, and adjust it to the specific environmental improvement needs at the regional and local level.

The positive effects of reactivating and strengthening CIDEAs are already evident in the municipalities of Puerto Rico and Doncello, where change agents are beginning to emerge and have an impact. One example is in the works of Alexander Calderón, an artist and teacher at the Acevedo y Gómez School in Puerto Rico, who has begun to include local species in his colorful depictions of local wild life diversity; his students have also been representing their environmental feelings on canvas and in murals. The second experience is that of Humberto Moreno, a teacher at the ITESCO technical institute in Puerto Rico, who has led his school environmental project – PRAE – and who has worked with his young students to advance environmental education processes in the municipality. A final example is Aurelio Cuellar, a teacher and manager of a family farm in Doncello and a pioneer in the cultivation of Amazonian fruits in Caquetá, who has set up recycling points (vermiculture, or earthworm farming, and has made his farm into an educational space for himself and outsiders.

In April, work was focused on improving the work spaces of these organizations, with the donation of furniture, rolling filing cabinets, computing equipment, desks, and multifunction printers. In addition, a consultant was contracted to offer technical assistance for the appropriate organization of files, given the historical importance of the documents produced by the CMDRs, and the need to preserve them for the community, and as public documents for the GOC. Among the main functions of the CMDRs are: the exercise of political control of the municipal administration, review their project proposals, approve income

and budgets, authorize the mayor to accept contracts, and approve economic and social development and public works plans and programs.

On May 20, the first Autonomous Departmental Meeting for Environmental Education was held with representatives from School Environmental Projects (PRAE) and the Interinstitutional Committee of Environmental Education (CIDEA). The event focused on the inherent challenges posed by public policies for environmental education, and included a review of their formulation and implementation in Caquetá. Participants were encouraged to share the difficulties, strengths, and management and leadership capacities they have encountered in the field.

The event was led by the departmental Secretary of Education, CORPOAMAZONIA, and CONVIDA, and was attended by 65 people, of whom 80 percent work in the educational sector; head teachers and teachers who are leading PRAEs in their schools and are participating in the CIDEA. An outcome of the event was the decision to reactivate the Departmental Environmental Education Roundtable as a valid and active space for the intersectoral and interinstitutional formulation of projects to conserve the environment. Teachers also expressed their commitment to environmental education, as represented in their municipal Environmental Education Plans.

At the end of the event, the publications produced during phase one of the “Forests for the Future” activity, “A Tour of Environmental Education,” “Significant Stories and Experiences of Environmental Education in the Department of Caquetá,” and “Actors and Settings for Environmental Education in Three Municipalities in Caquetá” were presented and shared with the audience.

In a further project encapsulated by this activity, Colombia Responde has been working to organize the archives of the CMDRs of La Montañita, Cartagena del Chairá, and San Vicente del Caguán, with a view to improving the efficiency of decentralized administration, and the conservation of the region’s documentary heritage. To this end, Internal Archives Committees were formed and trained, archives were assessed and included in a table of document retention and valuing, and 41 council members were trained in archiving and document management law, archive management, and processes for transferring material to the central archive. In addition, the CMDRs were provided with filing cabinets to organize their central archive system, and documents were digitalized.



Humberto Moreno Navaez, teacher from Puerto Rico; students at the Sagrados Corazones School in El Doncello; collection of ecological tires

Work continued on the collection of participants’ experiences of this activity throughout June, research which highlighted the culture of ethics which has emerged with regards the sustainable management of the environment. One significant experience shared was that of Humberto Moreno Naravaez, a teacher in the municipality of Puerto Rico, who has encouraged hundreds of children and teenagers to reclaim degraded and

contaminated areas through innovative initiatives. With his support, they took over roadsides, tourist sites, and began designing and creating messages to inspire the care for the natural heritage and conservation of the environment. Through this, and other initiatives, the teacher managed to include an environmental component within the PEIs of more than five schools, and to link this with the commercial sector, public institutions, and parents. Thanks to this initiative, the group “Ondas Soluciones al Futuro ITESCO” became a member of Ondas Colciencias, and become one of the principal promoters of cultural and environmental activities in the municipality.

CELI-Central has committed \$395,267 to this initiative, and leveraged \$1,593,527 from municipal, departmental, and national public sources.

Social Infrastructure

▪ **Upgrading the road to Unión Peneya, La Montañita**

The community of Unión Peneya was forced to abandon their lands due to the armed conflict and heavy guerrilla presence in the area in 2005. It is only since 2007 that security conditions have improved enough for inhabitants to begin returning home. This process has been supported by the GOC through the Consolidation Unit, and includes a commitment to upgrading and paving the only access road and expanding the electricity network of the *vereda*. Improvements to this road will support productive and sustainable agricultural projects, help reconstruct the social fabric, improve perceptions of security and infrastructure, and lend credibility to the return process.

Colombia Responde and the UACT have continued improvement work on the roads of *veredas* El Guamo, La Carpa, and Palma Azul Coconuco, with the road surface now being compacted for each *vereda*. In addition, the construction of a box culvert over La Treinta stream has begun, access ramps for the box culvert over La Carpita stream have been completed, and the construction of drainage works, in particular 36 inch concrete drains have been completed.

The work done on the road has been well received by residents of the area. Mr Ricaurte Rodríguez, president of the El Guamo JAC, stated that “during the heavy rains is when we most appreciate this maintenance. Before, it was impossible to get around, but thanks to these works the road is more transitable, and we feel less isolated, we can get our milk and other products out, and that is a real help to us.”

CELI-Central’s contribution to this project is \$447,000.



Access ramp to the La Carpita box culvert; top of the box culvert; 36” concrete drain

▪ Maintenance of the tertiary road network in San Vicente del Caguán and Puerto Rico

As a result of a survey of tertiary road network maintenance schemes in CELI-Central regions, two documents were produced: the first was an assessment of its current state, and the second included suggestions for guaranteeing the year-round connection of rural areas with poor levels of infrastructural development. The general consensus is that Colombia has promising livestock farming and agricultural potential but that this is hampered, particularly in the areas most affected by the armed conflict, by the lack of productive infrastructure (roads, electrical networks, irrigation systems, agricultural technology, etc.). There is a direct correlation between maintaining minimally transitable roads and economic development, food security, citizen security, the rule of law, and access to social services such as healthcare and education, as improved road connectivity reduces transport costs and improves access to markets that offer producers better prices.

In many areas, the maintenance of tertiary roads falls to JACs and Pro-Roads Committees, with communities making substantial contributions from family resources, fundraising activities, labor, and food and accommodation for workers. Colombia Responde has begun supporting the maintenance of these tertiary roads with an approach based on participation, transferal of institutional capacities, and resource management. The approach identifies options that could be adopted to improve and maintain tertiary road networks to enhance regional integration and promote private sector investment. Support is also being given to the construction of small infrastructural works to improve road drainage, stability, existing drains, and grading.

During two days in May (21 and 22), the plan for the permanent and self-sustaining maintenance of the tertiary road network was shared with the community. This plan will be implemented in a pilot project on the Y – Lusitania – Tres Esquinas section of road. The exercise was carried out by representatives from the Government, UACT, INVIAS, and the municipal mayors of San Vicente de Caguán and Puerto Rico. Through these meetings with civil organizations and pro-roads committees, the process of reviewing and collecting information for the project began, ensuring ownership and sustainable proposals for road improvement and maintenance.

CELI-Central has committed \$366,667 to this initiative, and has leveraged \$388,889 from the community, INVIAS, and the municipality.

▪ Improving road connectivity and electrical networks in San Vicente del Caguán

The rural communities of San Vicente del Caguán suffer from the lack and/or poor condition of roads and bridges, particularly in the rainy season (between April and August), and also because of lack of support from the municipal administration. This situation has adversely affected the commercialization of agricultural and livestock products, medical services, access to education, technical assistance, the basic cost of living, and transportation. Only 0.2 percent of the rural population in the municipality is connected to the electrical network, having serious effects on food storage, and access to telecommunications and information. This has also negatively affected the daily lives and health of the communities.

This activity was designed to provide technical studies and designs for the paving of 29 km of the road between San Vicente del Caguán and Campo Hermoso; support for the renting of mining machinery to help provide the materials for the road; and support for the construction of 25 km of medium-tension electrical lines to houses in the *veredas* and areas without any connection at present. The studies and designs were delivered to members of the Mayor's Office and Municipal Council on April 17. The municipal administration can use these documents as a means to mobilize funding and resources from national and international entities.

The cost of these pre-investment projects was \$308,500. CELI-Central has also committed \$1.4 million to the implementation of the next stage of this activity, and has leveraged \$3.1 million from communities and the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán.

3.2 CAUCA / VALLE DEL CAUCA

Cross-Cutting

- **Integrated *ficha*: “Coexistence Scenarios for the Development of Capacities in Cauca/Valle del Cauca”**

In June 2014 Colombia Responde’s team in Cauca/Valle del Cauca opened the doors to robust private sector partnerships by sponsoring an integrated activity entitled “Coexistence Scenarios for the Development of Capacities in Cauca/Valle del Cauca.” The activity aims to strengthen 13 producer associations cultivating pineapple, coffee, and *gulupe* (passion fruit) located within seven target municipalities. The initiative focuses on the development of the human, social, and economic capital of producer organizations, and promotes best production practices to fulfill requirements for specialized certifications (BPA, 4C, Rain Forest, Global Gap, Organic, etc.), and generating increased market access and income. The initiative offers associations the opportunity to strengthen their administrative and commercial capabilities, and fosters accountability and monitoring processes. The project also involves the improvement of road and electricity networks, enabling improved connectivity and transportation of people and goods.

Activities included within this integrated *ficha* are described in their corresponding sections below.

Social Development

- **Implementing public policy for children and youth**

Colombia Responde and the UACT continue to back the implementation of Colombia’s national policies on childhood, adolescence and youth development (Laws 1098 of 2006 and 1622 of 2013) in Cauca. The program supports municipal administrations in organizing consultation sessions with citizens, including children and youth, in order to identify their needs, perceptions of their environment, and opportunities for building a better future. The activity takes into account ethnic differences, a pertinent example of which is in the work done within the framework of indigenous culture and the Nasa Project in Toribío.

Within this activity, particular attention has been paid to providing appropriate child care centers in rural areas, and to improving protective spaces for children with the building of playgrounds in the same areas. In order to ensure the sustainability of these actions, and in response to issues raised during citizen consultations, a document was created in collaborations with municipal administrations and other related organizations to be presented before municipal councils for approval and implementation as public policy.

CELI-Central is contributing \$513,208 in materials, technical and logistical assistance, and is leveraging \$1.3 million in counterpart funds from the GOC.

- **Fostering abilities for life, peace and reconciliation**

Colombia Responde and the UACT have teamed with Foundation FES and students, teachers and parents from 29 schools of the seven focal municipalities of Cauca and Valle del Cauca to develop and promote spaces and activities for training, participation, and reflection within the school program, thus creating protective environments where students can engage in citizenship, participation, and community building activities. The project involves the design and implementation of a pedagogical model promoting human rights, sexual education, democracy, culture, coexistence, and school governance in rural schools. This initiative responds to the concern in these communities regarding forced recruitment and consumption of

psychoactive substances, and also to a specific request from community members in the framework of *vereda* workshops to address these issues.

The arts, sports, and culture schools are already having a positive effect amongst the student community, with values being learnt through games and ludic activities, which in themselves have created coexistence spaces to strengthen interaction and collaboration between students. The boys and girls have managed to share and express their feelings. These activities have helped teachers to transcend the purely academic dimension of their work, and they confirm that in promoting ludic spaces and coexistence, they are fostering more positive citizenship.

In April, a third session was held with teachers for the analysis and reformulation of the PEIs' educational models. The success of this work to date is based on the efforts and commitments made by teachers and head teachers to maximize support and get their educational structures moving. As a complement to this process, donations of classical and artisanal musical instruments, dance costumes and sporting equipment were delivered. For each municipality, two artforms were identified and prioritized during a process of methodological transferal on how to transmit values and peaceful coexistence situations through ludic activities.

In June, municipal meetings were held to open a space for the sharing of experiences and raise awareness of the activities run, to increase the quality of education offered by schools, and to strengthen the coexistence within the educational community and its different areas of influence. Issues covered included the importance of involving citizens in the bringing together of complementary skills, seeing as experiences and learning are universal, and not only found within the school curriculum. Similarly, sessions were organized to extend the impact of the activity beyond recreational learning and to create a sense of identity with regards to coexistence and citizenship. These spaces allowed diverse cultural leaders to come together and share their experiences, lessons learned, and challenges in the municipalities, including the use of illicit substances and different forms of violence to which young people are exposed when they lack positive opportunities for personal growth.

CELI-Central is providing this initiative with \$1.2 million and has leveraged \$2.5 million in public funding, with a significant contribution from the Governorate of Cauca, which corresponds to 45% of total public investment.

▪ Improving the social capacity of producer organizations

The integrated *ficha* in Cauca aims to strengthen social, human, natural, financial, and physical capital in target municipalities, so that producer organizations can improve their services and support the wellbeing of their communities. The gap between JACs and producer organizations needs to be addressed. Producer organizations appreciate the need to coordinate *vereda* development with state institutions, and to increase their own knowledge and improve their management capacity to deal more effectively with territorial entities, spaces for peaceful coexistence and participation, and following up and managing their business plans.



Municipal meetings for exchanging experiences and transferring methodologies in life skills

In June, work in this activity focused on academic reinforcement through a workshop for producer organizations, and a follow-up operative committee meeting. Issues covered in the workshop included attitudes to change, differential and gender perspectives, teamwork, role-play, and tax management. Similarly, coexistence practices were developed, during which roles and formal and alternative instruments (such as JACs) for overcoming conflicts within communities were identified. In the process of learning through doing, six projects related to improving production and collection and production spaces were formulated and adopted by the Mayor's Offices. Producer organizations now have at their disposal tools to help in their dealings and interaction with the Mayor's Offices.

CELI-Central has committed \$276,767 to this initiative, and has leveraged \$193,080 from producers and the seven municipalities involved.

Economic Development

■ **Supporting specialty coffee productive alliances in Miranda and Corinto**

This activity was created within the framework of the MADR's PAAP model, to support the business proposals of small agricultural and livestock farmers. The municipality of Miranda has identified specialty coffee as a productive development tool to improve the incomes and quality of life of 62 small-scale farming families, and has been working with Colombia Responde to strengthen the AROMO association.

In April, materials were delivered for the construction of coffee processing infrastructure, and progress was made in the construction of flooring and in demonstrating the construction of three small processing plants in *veredas* Calandaima, La Mina, and Monterredondo. On April 16, follow-up visits were made to 11 plants, and on April 17 de-pulping machinery and tanks were delivered. Thanks to the conditions and hygiene created by the new equipment, the production of pure specialty coffee can now begin at these locations.

In May, de-pulpers and tanks were delivered to 29 producers in *veredas* El Horno, La Mina Calandaima, Monterredondo, and Caraqueño, bringing the total number of producers with complete coffee processing points to 40. During talks with participants, and technical visits to their farms, attention was drawn to the time saved in de-pulping (about three hours a day), allowing them to pursue other farm tasks such as working on the kitchen garden, improving their environmental management, the establishment of other crops such as beans, peas, plantain, oranges, and others, as well as enjoying spending more time with their families.



Coffee processing equipment delivered in Miranda; site visit to check construction of the foundations for a coffee processing plant in *vereda* Los Andes, Corinto; visit to a participant in Los Andes, Corinto

In June, wastewater treatment systems were delivered to 50 producers in El Horno, La Mina Calandaima, Monterredondo, and Caraqueño. The association's operative plan was discussed and approved during a directors' committee meeting. On June 6, Farmer's Day was celebrated in the urban area of Miranda, where various activities were run with the active participating of AROMO. The association also took samples of their coffee and other products, and competed in the cupping competition organized by the Coffee Growers Committee, winning first, second, and third places respectively.

CELI-Central has committed \$185,589 to this activity, and has leveraged a further \$387,972 from private and public sources.

In a similar project which is also part of the department's integrated *ficha*, Colombia Responde has been providing technical assistance to support an alliance between CAFINORTE and ALMACAFE, with the aim of strengthening and commercializing specialty coffee in Corinto. They are working with 60 small-scale specialty coffee producer families whose incomes would be improved by increasing their production of Rainforest-certified coffee.

In April, on-site workshops were held to initiate and support the construction of coffee processing sites in *veredas* La Esmeralda, Santa Elena, Los Andes, Buenavista, and Chichorronal, all part of the Páez Indigenous Reservation of Corinto. In addition, visits were made to seven small processing plants in *vereda* Santa Elena, where construction was confirmed, and the need to purchase de-pulping machines was evident, as beans processed through the current infrastructure are losing quality and the wash tanks do not fulfil the conditions for organoleptic quality. The implementation of environmental management plans is also essential, as the current treatment of wastewater is having negative effects on the environment and sustainability of the region and farms. In May, visits were made to farms to check on the construction of coffee processing sites in *veredas* Los Andes in the Páez Indigenous Reservation of Corinto. During these visits, training and workshops were organized and delivered to help producers with the construction of sustainable farms, integrated pest management, soil and water conservation, and waste management.

In May, visits were made to farms to check on the construction of coffee processing sites in *veredas* Los Andes in the Páez Indigenous Reservation of Corinto. During these visits, training and workshops were organized and delivered to help producers with the construction of sustainable farms, integrated pest management, soil and water conservation, and waste management. Similarly, this technical assistance emphasized the importance of germinators and incubators for those who would like to expand their planting.



Visit to producers in *vereda* Santa Elena

In June, all participants were visited in order to improve their coffee processing systems, bearing in mind the criteria for obtaining Rainforest certification. The 50 producers fulfilled indicators for the construction of their processing platforms. Technical assistance concerning the management of germinators and seedbeds was also offered those producers wanting to increase their coffee cultivation, taking advantage of harvesting time to make recommendations related to good harvesting practices. The first environmental training session was also held, with an emphasis on integrated farm management and care for the environment, especially of water sources. The 60 participants and representatives from the indigenous council attended, as did some regional leaders. The support of the Indigenous Reservation and participants has been important in this activity, and is reflected in the fact that they have substituted illicit crops with Castillo variety coffee, despite the pressure exerted by illegal armed groups.

CELI-Central has contributed \$159,830 to this initiative, and has leveraged \$505,569 from producers, the MADR, and the municipality of Corinto.

▪ Optimizing the coffee value chain in Cauca

In the mid-altitude municipalities of Northern Cauca and Southern Valle, families of afro, indigenous, and mestizo ethnicity primarily rely on one leading product for the subsistence of their families, taking advantage of the rural environment of their region to develop it. This situation is characterized by the largely traditional cultivation of essential crops such as coffee, with low levels of technology use and no value added. However, the unique coffee culture of the region offers potential opportunities for commercialization and differential

prices, which, because of lack of knowledge of specialty markets, small-scale producers have not been able to access. This, along with low organizational capacity, does not encourage integrated production which could help increase incomes, as well as a more efficient and sustainable use of production assets such as land and workforce.

This activity was launched at the beginning of August 2014, as part of the integrated *ficha* for Cauca and Valle del Cauca, through which Colombia Responde and the UACT aim to develop and strengthen rural family economies. This activity offers support for the cultivation of coffee within the 4C product verification framework, by working with producer organizations (273 producers in Cauca, and 70 in Valle) to access better markets. Support and technical assistance has been provided to fortify the organizational capacity of associations; establish and strengthen corporate governance, steering committees and membership association; help improve access to services via autonomous financing through revolving funds and savings groups; and assist the formation of business plans for accessing markets that pay for differential products and value-added coffee. The program encourages agricultural best practices, the improvement of processing units and techniques to improve productivity and reduce the pollution of water sources. The program also promotes activities to build peaceful coexistence, accountability, public management, valuing the work done by women, and discouraging child labor. This activity is closely linked with the *Escuela y Café* initiative, which offers children appropriate practical training within the educational establishment, rather than on the farm as workers.

In June, harvesting and drying processes were improved with La Esperanza in Santander de Quilichao, Siglo XXI and APROCOPAN in Caloto, ADECAB in Corinto, and SICCEET in Toribío. Technical training in quality assurance was also given by SENA. A site was chosen with SICEET for the construction of a collection center, which will be funded in part by the indigenous council of Tacueyó. The donation of de-pulping stations and tanks was also completed, helping to improve coffee bean quality in comparison with the 2014 harvest. The producers from Cabildo la Rivera in Florida and AGROFERIA in Pradera have been following the recommendations for 4C certification, which has permitted an alliance with Nescafé Plan which will generate an income of \$19 more per 125 kg. In the socio-entrepreneurial component, progress has been made in the formation of a rotating fund implemented with Cabildo la Rivera and strengthened with AGROFERIA. These funds will permit operational resources to be put towards improving crops expansion and the purchase of machinery and processing infrastructure, establishing a new conception of the Coffee Growing Unity as an agricultural company.

CELI-Central is contributing \$831,956 to support the optimization of the coffee value chain, and leveraging a further \$1,059,258 from community, municipal, and UACT funds.

▪ **Supporting a productive alliance of pineapple producers**

Pineapple from the municipality of Santander de Quilichao represents 9.73 percent of the municipality's agricultural produce, and is recognized for its high Brix scores, despite the lack of technology used in its cultivation. The municipality of Santander de Quilichao identified this as a key area for rural investment, and Colombia Responde and the UACT have therefore been working with a group of small-scale producers of honey gold pineapple in the municipality to improve production and commercialization conditions, and help increase incomes and generate employment in the region.

In April, technical visits were made to assist participants in attaining Good Agricultural Practices certificates. As such, assistance and practical training was provided during the technical visit on the use of composting bins and the laying of plastic padding prior to planting.

In May, producers were offered technical assistance in achieving the Brix scores demanded by the market and their commercial allies, who are offering the higher price of 50 cents a kilo. Thanks to the active participation of ASOPINÁ, the Chamber of Commerce is expected to include it as a priority product on their Regional Competitiveness Agenda. The socio-entrepreneurial component of this activity has also made progress in negotiations with other clients such as Éxito Supermarket, and Súper Inter, and ASOPINÁ is now processing

the documentation needed to become suppliers for these companies, which offer higher prices and pay within the first five working days after receipt of the product.

This activity is financed by \$95,154 from CELI-Central, and a further \$260,582 from producers, municipal and departmental governments, and the MADR.

- **Supporting the productive chain of pineapple and passion fruit in Santander de Quilichao, and Toribío**

This activity, which is part of the department's integrated *ficha*, offers support to pineapple and passion fruit producers that have been strengthened by the MADR's PAAP initiative. The objective is to improve these producers' incomes by providing access to new markets, supporting the design of proposals and business plans with organized groups of small-scale producers and private and commercial firms, and their certification in Global GAP (passion fruit, Toribío) and Good Farming Practices (pineapple, Santander de Quilichao).

In April, the passion fruit baseline was delivered, in which the importance of Global GAP certification for activity proposals was identified. In response to this, a management plan which outlines the responsibilities of each of the project participants was drawn up to show what resources are needed to attain this certification, increase production to over 4 tons, and improve fruit quality. To improve production and processing, a credit session is being set up to support the fertilization of 52 ha belonging to 104 producers in the municipality of Toribío, and the integrated management of infestations, particularly of fruit flies.

Resources were also delivered to ASOFROALTO, in Palo Caloto, prior to the revision of members committed to the process. CORPOFRUC, ASOMAFAC, and ASOAGRONORCA all participate in the regional pineapple assembly, as a forum for encouraging regional networking and organization. Work continues on product commercialization, where a "learning by doing" methodology has been established to strengthen the technical tools and capacities of producers.

In June, the strengthening of producer groups' technical and commercial skills was evident in the growth in the production and commercialization of both passion fruit (6 tons per week) and pineapple (46 tons per week).

CELI-Central has contributed \$70,990 to this project, and has leveraged \$1,212,448.

- **Establishing Gros Michel banana crops in Florida, Valle del Cauca**

This activity falls within the framework of the MADR's PAAP initiative, which was designed to support organized groups of small-scale producers in the agriculture and livestock sector. Colombia Responde and the UACT are offering technical support in the development of commercial opportunities for ASOFACASJO producers, opening access to financing opportunities, in alliance with two commercial partners, and ensuring that their produce reaches local markets. This activity aims to establish 23.2 ha of Gros Michel banana crops in *vereda* San Joaquín, Florida, improving the quality of life of the 43 producer members of ASOFACASJO by increasing productivity and incomes.

This quarter, the planting of banana stalks, establishment of waste areas, and training on the environmental improvement of crops were all completed, drawing special attention to the importance of using protective clothing, the classification of waste material, and the use of organic fertilizers and pesticides. The productive technical assistance was systematized, highlighting the importance of participation, the establishment of savings groups and rotating funds, and the application of good farming practices. The third commercial workshop was also run this month, resulting in the creation of the mission, vision, corporate values, and guidelines of the associations and savings group, as well as a financial analysis of the agribusiness.

A board of directors meeting for the alliance (CDA) was held on April 8, with the attendance of the MADR representative, and with the aim of monitoring and following up on the process. Two important conclusions were reached during this meeting. First, that the business coaching and training offered to managers and

association members needs to be strengthened, and second that the process of strengthening and subsequent functioning of the rotating fund needs to begin.

CELI-Central has committed \$95,979 to this initiative, and leveraged a further \$279,632 from private and public sources including producers, the municipal government of Florida, and the MADR.

▪ **Strengthening entrepreneurial initiatives in Cauca**

Within this activity, Colombia Responde and the UACT are supporting 648 small entrepreneurial initiatives with a particular emphasis on women and youth in rural areas, and on projects that will provide further employment opportunities within the community (“inclusive businesses”). To this end, Colombia Responde is providing technical assistance to foster entrepreneurial skills in management, administration, marketing and accounting, with a view to increasing access to credit and public funding from national programs. The program will also assist in the creation of business and improvement plans, reviewing credit applications, and implementing investment plans. It will also donate office supplies and materials to ensure beneficiaries have the appropriate tools to develop their entrepreneurial ventures.



Follow-up visit made to Mandiva in Santander de Quilichao

The delivery of 73 kits that complement the business plans already in operation was made in April, so as to improve production and commercial conditions, and increase the incomes and capacities of each economic unit. Similarly, 15 business plans were delivered in Caloto, and 15 in Santander, all of which are ready to be implemented once each municipal administration contributes their budgetary commitment to the activity. In June, 106 new local economic units were selected to expand the support given through this activity. During this period, 179 loans were given while 200 more units were included in the donations phase.

CELI-Central is contributing \$1,037,203 to the project, and has leveraged funds of \$2,051,911 from public and private sources.

Good Governance

▪ **Support for the 2015 electoral process**

Between August 2011 and May 2012, Colombia Responde offered pre-electoral support through the running of public forums for candidates, local organizations, and communities, as well as organizing PNCRT appropriation sessions with candidates, supporting departmental and municipal Registrar's Offices and the formulation and approval of municipal development plans and public policy programs. At the end of 2014, USAID requested that Colombia Responde support the pre-electoral cycle again, helping candidates to present and debate their programs and proposals in political dialogues with the community, and in particular with social and productive organizations participating in CELI-Central's integrated *ficha*. The general strategy is to encourage active participation in public spaces and support new regional and local governments in the beginning of their terms, with emphasis on the participative formulation of their development plans. This strategy offers better sustainability, greater impact, smaller individual costs, and rationalizes efforts and costs.



Workshop on the formulation of governance programs with mayoral candidates in northern Cauca, organized by ESAP

The first pre-electoral event held in Cauca was organized for mayoral candidates and was attended by 231 people: 31 candidates and representatives from JACs and CMDRs, among others. As a result of this event, alliances have been made for the improvement of governance practices, and with the Superior School of Public Administration (ESAP) offering a preparatory course in government programs. With the Association of Municipalities of Northern Cauca (AMUNORCA), forums have been organized with municipal

council and departmental government candidates, which have drawn the attention of candidates towards regional processes which are regularly supported by local institutions.

CELI-Central has committed \$44,444 to this initiative.

Social Infrastructure

▪ Improving *vereda* connectivity in Miranda and Santander de Quilichao

This activity involves the building of a vehicular bridge over Guanabano stream in *vereda* La Fortuna in Miranda, in order to improve road security, communication, and commercial exchange between the five *veredas*. In Santander de Quilichao, work will be done on the connecting roads between *veredas* Santa Rita, La Arrinconada, Loma del Medio, and Chontaduro through the construction of 15 drains, and improvements to the road surface. This quarter, improvements were made to the Santa Rita-La Rinconada road section.

CELI-Central has committed \$119,754 to this project, and leveraged \$240,678 from public and private sources.

▪ Upgrading connectivity in Miranda, Corinto, and Toribío



Septic tank sunk for a Siglo XXI coffee producer

This project is focused on the strengthening of productive development in Upper Cauca and Southern Valle del Cauca, particularly through the upgrading of infrastructure directly related to production and commercialization processes. Colombia Responde and the UACT have planned improvements to be made to the tertiary road networks in productive areas as a strategy for economic sustainability, increase transit opportunities, and reduce haulage times. On April 22, the construction works for five drains being installed in *vereda* La Estrella in Toribío were visited by the implementing partner, who noted significant progress.

On May 26, the implementing firm handed over 30 functioning septic tanks, 16 in *vereda* la Estrella, and 14 in El Paraíso. Work continued on the logistics of transporting gravel, concrete, and steel to the houses of 40 participants living alongside the road connecting to *vereda* La Palomera.

In a sub-activity also connected to the integrated *ficha*, Colombia Responde is also supporting the construction of septic tanks in *veredas*

La Palomera, La Estrella, and Napoles, in the municipality of Caloto. During the month of April, the logistics for transporting materials to the houses of the first 30 participants began, and the excavation and sinking of 20 tanks was completed. Work continued in June, with work being done on the treatment of waste water in the houses of Siglo XXI producers, which will reduce contamination by 80 percent, and which has benefitted the community through the local hiring of labor for the construction of the tanks, training in sustainable practices, and the progress made towards achieving C4 certification.

In a further sub-activity also connected to the integrated *ficha*, Colombia Responde is constructing and installing a medium- and high-tension electrical network in the municipality of Pradera. The installation of conductors and transformers was completed in May, and the project is awaiting the delivery of documents needed to apply for RETIE certification and receive energy from EPSA.

CELI-Central has committed \$825,134 to this project, and has leveraged a further \$2,600,896 from the target municipalities.

▪ **Improving protective environments in Miranda and Santander de Quilichao**

Local administrations require specialized support in the management and implementation of projects in order to promote and provide a climate of wellbeing, security, legality, progress, and development for their populations. Colombia Responde and the UACT designed this activity and support under a 12 month time frame; six months of implementation, and six of oversight in order to guarantee the sustainability of socio-cultural, recreational, and sporting programs for boys, girls, young people, and the elderly. This activity is directly linked with the “Development of Abilities for Life, Peace, and Reconciliation with Young People in Cauca” initiative. The activity’s work focuses on the population center of El Ortigal, and the surrounding *veredas* of La Lindosa, Santa Ana, Tulipán, San Andrés, Tierra Dura, El Cañón, and La Munda, which have a total of 4,640 inhabitants, of which 11% are school-age.

Modifications were made to the initial studies and designs for the sporting grounds to be built in Ortigal this quarter, following inputs from the community with regards to the lack of sun shade in the planned site, and the importance of having a good athletics track around the football field.

CELI-Central has committed \$180,012 to this initiative, and leveraged a further \$1,218,205 from the municipalities of Miranda and Santander de Quilichao.

▪ **Improving water sources and creating healthy environments in Cauca**

Despite the inclusion of eight health and environmental objectives in the UN’s millennium development goals, 82 percent of illnesses in Colombia, and the majority of infant deaths, are caused by the inadequate management of sewerage, and the consumption of contaminated water and food. In addition, 1,300 bodies of water are polluted country-wide each year. This activity contains seven projects for the expansion and improvement of drainage and waste-water treatment systems in the rural areas of Miranda, Santander de Quilichao, Caloto, and Florida, to the benefit of 7,849 inhabitants. The activity also includes a social dimension, which promotes a culture of efficient use of water, basic sanitation, and hygiene.

In April, construction materials were delivered to 55 participants in *veredas* Tulipán, Ortigal, El Cañón, Tierradura, San Andrés, La Lindosa, and Santa Ana. The Mayor’s Office provided the workforce and management. In May and June, the construction of bathroom facilities began with 20 participants in *vereda* Tulipán. Progress was made in the excavations made to install water treatment systems, concrete foundation floors, construction of walls, rooves, installation of sinks, and in some cases tiling. The delivery of materials also continued, particularly for the fitting of doors and water treatment systems, and security measures were taken to protect workers. With this work, progress has been made towards reducing pollution and improving the environment in these communities.

CELI-Central is investing \$406,294 in this project, and has leveraged \$3 million from municipal and community sources.



Construction of bathroom and water treatment facilities in May and June

■ Construction of a central park in La Munda, Miranda

La Munda is situated in the southwest part of the municipality of Miranda, 5.5km from the urban center, with a population of 201, and 60 houses belonging to Afro-Colombians. This project will provide the community with a central park where inhabitants can organize cultural, educational, recreational, and touristic activities, in a healthy space that allows them to value and promote their cultural patrimony. To date, an area of 357 m² has been cleared and the perimeter of the site is being temporary closed off ready for cementing during the first week of May.

In June, construction materials and benches were delivered, an environmental visit was made to ensure that the works comply with measures stipulated in the Monitor Environmental Management Plan. With regards mitigation of environmental damages, progress was made in the construction of solid waste facilities, trees were not felled but rather transplanted, and the planting of new species in park has been planned. The Integrated Management Plan of the area has also been fulfilled with regards solid waste, collection of plastic, paper, wood, and metal from the worksite. Emphasis has been made of good practices to avoid accidents and pollution.



Construction of a central park in La Munda, Miranda

CELI-Central has committed \$26,745 to this project, and has leveraged a further \$60,771 from the community and municipality of Miranda.

Land

▪ **Formalizing land titles of satellite schools**

The department of Cauca has highlighted the impossibility of investing in satellite schools due to the lack of property titles, a fact which has constrained educational support and infrastructure investment, as well as directly affecting governance and institutional presence in the region. The need to address this situation is included in the National Development Plan, and the department and municipalities of Cauca and Valle have committed resources to this end. Colombia Responde and the UACT have been helping to coordinate and develop the joint efforts of Regional Consolidation Management, the department of Cauca, and the consolidation municipalities of the region.

This activity was closed in April, with 226 out of 328 schools having been formalized, and progress having been made in the formalization of 72 further schools, despite the judicial strike, with most of them now awaiting approval. The process was hampered in the remaining targeted schools (18 in the Indigenous Educational Institution IDEBIC in Florida and 12 in the communities of Carrizales, Violetas, and Buena Vista in Corinto) due to land disputes. As a result of the formalization of lands, local governments in the municipalities have provided \$2,222 each for improvements to be made to educational infrastructure.

The department of Cauca declared the ordinance exempt from fiscal taxes and undertook to provide \$102,222 to cover costs in early 2015. The municipality of Santander de Quilichao has agreed to support the process with a further \$13,889. CELI-Central is providing funding of \$224,909, and has leveraged a further \$233,333 from departmental and municipal governments.

▪ **Formalizing plots of land used in coffee, pineapple, and *gulupa* (passion fruit) productive chains**

The municipalities of Northern Cauca and Southern Valle contain coffee, pineapple, and *gulupa* productive chains, which contribute to the subsistence of over 800 producers. The Departmental Coffee Producers Committee has highlighted the high incidence of coffee producers working on lands with only informal titles, a situation which has damaged their purchasing power, excluded them from credit, created inequality in markets, and reduced productivity, just as it has in pineapple and *gulupa* production. The formalization of properties will bring judicial security to producers and their respective associations, as well as municipal institutions, creditors, and private sector partners to support their productive chains and strengthen their market competitiveness. The formalization of property also promotes community integration, as it promotes stability, coexistence, and links between people. From the environmental perspective, it promotes care, administration, and appropriate use of non-renewable natural resources. This effort also includes women in the processes of property formalization, so they can be declared owners with all the rights that this implies. This activity builds on the work carried out by Colombia Responde and the UACT in the updating of cadasters and PBOTs in Cauca and Valle del Cauca.

A total of 805 judicial reviews of producer lands have now been completed and shared with participants through Technical Productive Management Roundtables, with a view to prioritizing the advance of 150 beneficiaries into the procedural stage of formalization. Four criteria were established to select these 150 beneficiaries: i) being active members of the respective organization, ii) being willing to shape family heritage with a focus on gender and women property owners, iii) supplying appropriate and timely documentation, and absence of illicit crops, and iv) that the beneficiary is committed to the processes and activities laid out in the integrated *ficha*. These criteria will be approved in a committee meeting with all operators, and then in the operative committee meeting with the organizations at the beginning of June.

CELI-Central has committed \$263,889 to this initiative, and has leveraged a further \$324,008 from municipal and private sources.

3.3 META (LA MACARENA)

Cross-cutting

- **Integrated *ficha*: “Culture of Legality and Livelihoods Strengthening”**

This activity grew out of consultations and rapid response initiatives carried out in La Macarena, Meta, over the first three years of the CELI-Central program. Added to the continuing presence of armed groups in the area, other challenges, such as weaknesses in natural, human, economic, physical, and social capital also threaten the sustainability of communities’ livelihoods, and the tenuous trust built between them and the public and private sectors. This \$20 million integrated activity (to which USAID is contributing \$3.3 million) was designed to strengthen the capacities and livelihoods of 15 dairy, cacao/cocoa, coffee, and banana producer associations, improving safety and reducing the number of illicit crops grown across the municipalities of Mesetas, Puerto Rico, Vista Hermosa and Uribe. It incorporates socio-economic capacity-building, encouragement for the participation of young people, access to markets through an improvement in quality and productivity, vocational training, road connectivity, and support for the adoption of environmental management plans. Already, through years of activity in the Meta municipalities, CELI-Central has laid the groundwork and generated strong commercial ties with the private sector, particularly in the areas of production, commercialization and exportation of fine cacao beans and specialty coffees; production and commercialization of pasteurized dairy products; and development and promotion of tourism.

The team in Meta was visited by representatives from USAID in April. A meeting was held with 25 members of ASOPROCAVIS association of cacao producers to discuss productive, associative, credit, and market issues.

Other activities included within this integrated *ficha* are described in their corresponding sections below.

Social Development

- **Supporting protective environments in Meta**

The Risk of Victimization Index (IRV) is an instrument used by the Victims’ Reparation Unit to compare the risk conditions present in different municipalities by region, department, and nationally, over time. The target municipalities of la Macarena have IRV indices between 0.908 and 0.963, with numbers closest to 1 indicating the highest levels of risk. According to the risk report produced by the Ombudsman’s Office, the recruitment and illicit use of children and youths is higher in rural areas that are distant from municipal centers, especially in those which have boarding schools and educational institutions, as the FARC has used these spaces for recruitment.

This activity was created to link all of the departmental and local anti-recruitment programs around the satellite schools of population nuclei, developing protective environments in which boys, girls, and youths, as well as the rural communities in which they live, will benefit from peaceful spaces in which to enjoy music, dance, art, leisure, sports, nutrition, and health. In providing these spaces this initiative safeguards children from forced recruitment and provides them with the tools of an integrated education, adequate cognitive development, and leadership skills to participate in the development of their communities. A simultaneous objective of this initiative is to improve the credibility of government programs, as well as to inform people of the functions and services they offer. In support of this initiative, Colombia Responde and the UACT have been working with the Mayor’s Offices in Vistahermosa, Uribe, La Macarena, Mesetas, and San Juan de Arama in providing municipal health, music, dance, and arts programs.

In Uribe in April, the final AIEP workshops were held in Paraíso, Julia, Diviso, and the urban center. Healthcare workers highlight the benefit that these workshops have had for the communities which are distant from urban centers that have healthcare centers. In addition and for the first time, 66 children and

teenagers and nine parents and teachers from the municipality participated in the “47th International *Joropo* Tournament” in Villavicencio over June 26 to 28.

The second AIEPI workshop in San Juan de Arama was run by head nurse Diana Carolina Zambrano in April, dealing with the integrated attention to infant disease in *veredas* Peñas Blancas and El Vergel. The strategy is based on a worldwide initiative run by the World Health Organization, Panamerican Health Organization, and UNICEF to reduce the mortality and morbidity of infants caused by the most common illnesses. The principal objective was to mobilize social networks to improve family knowledge and practices for the care and upbringing of children at home.

In Puerto Rico, healthcare, culture, and recreation days were held as part of the closure of this activity in April. These events were attended by the children and youths involved in the first phase of the project, as well as Lenguaje Ciudadano, the culture and recreation representative from the Mayor’s Office, and the municipal ESE. Colombia Responde supported this event by providing river transport. At the event, 120 children received dental checks. The municipal administration also organized closing activities (named the “Festival of Happiness”) for the cultural and sporting components supported by Colombia Responde in the urban center, which brought together 300 children and youths to demonstrate what they learned in the project’s different modules.

CELI-Central is financing this project with \$1,028,111, with further funds of \$2,529,719 being provided by the five municipalities, UAECT, and the Victims’ Service.

▪ **Strengthening the skills of productive associations in Meta**

This activity also falls within the *ficha integral* for Meta, responding to association members’ concerns about their lack of agriculture and livestock technology, negotiation skills, and access to institutional support for their businesses. The majority of associations have not had sufficient support in outlining and carrying out their business plans, and young people generally do not participate in the productive system or decision-making processes that affect the incomes of their families. This activity was proposed to offer training in project, financial and commercial, production and quality, organizational, and public management in such a way as to create new leaders within 15 associations, which will function in a very similar way to private companies. In addition, children of association members and young students will be included in field training activities, in order to encourage a generational shift in knowledge and responsibilities.

In San Juan de Arama, the three modules of the technical certification continued with the participation of Fénix del Ariari, ASOCAFESANJUAN and ASOCAMESAN. In April, Cacao producers went on an educational trip to the municipality of San Vicente de Chucuri, where they met members of the APROCAFRUM association, and exchanged and discussed the issues of associativity, commercialization, rotating funds, and cacao production. They also visited some cacao-growing farms, one of which was producing cacao liquor and confectionary, and the FEDECACAO farm where they learned about vegetative material, diseases, and pruning. SENA conducted a training session on dry bean processing into cacao liquor, table chocolate, and chocolate bars. A conference on cacao quality, profile, and diseases was also held at the end of the day.

In June, a meeting was held with ASOCAMESAN to help coordinate the closing event for this activity, their business samples, publicity, and leaflets to be produced. Basic computer training was also offered during the event. A committee meeting was held with Fénix del Ariari, in order to define the management and decision-making associated with the collection center’s shop. A representative from Alquería also participated in the meeting and reviewed the association’s milk production. The collection center continues to receive between 4,800 and 5,000 liters of milk a day.

In Uribe, Colombia Responde worked with PROINAGRO to support the ASOGAURME accountability session in April. Participants in the livestock technical certificate program toured the department of Caldas, while those in the cacao and plantain programs went to Santander de Quilichao.

In Mesetas, work with CAFEMASU, AGROLECHEROS and ASOCAMET continued this quarter. Colombia Responde supported Café Masu's general assembly, and shared information on the project and its business plan and helped to adjust AGROLECHEROS's business plan in April. The final ICO workshop was held in June, to find ways to increase certification scores in several areas, such as the rotating funds and services portfolio. Information on ASOCAMET's project and business plan were also shared, and a workshop on rotating funds was held. Support was given to those seeking training to attain agribusiness technical certificates.



Support given in the agribusiness technical certificate in Mesetas

In Puerto Rico, the last sessions of the technical certificate were held for APROCACAO and AGROARIARI by PROINAGRO in June. During the operative committee meeting the date for graduation from the course was set for the month of July.

This part of the *ficha integral* is funded by \$935,061 from CELI-Central, and \$161,111 from the municipality of Vistahermosa.

Economic Development

▪ **Supporting markets and diversification of agriculture in six municipalities of Meta**

The rural economy of consolidation municipalities in Meta is largely built on the small-scale production of milk, coffee, cacao/cocoa, and plantain. Market options vary between each product; coffee and cocoa have access to national and specialty markets because of their taste and aroma; milk and plantain have more basic market conditions, which can nonetheless be enhanced through improvements in quality and reductions in the costs of production. The quality and prices of these products is limited by a combination of low levels of production and processing technology, and precarious collection and commercialization systems.

Colombia Responde and the UACT are implementing this activity, which is one component of the integrated *ficha* described above, to shift production from a rural family to a more business-type economy through support for 15 producer associations. Towards that goal, they are promoting innovation, technological change, and private investment in the region, so that producers can access specialized markets and command better prices for their produce.

In the alliance with Café Masu and TRACTUS in Mesetas, meetings were held with producers selected to apply good agricultural practices on their farms, in order to ensure progress in implementation. Construction of the collection points has been stalled by a shortfall in the budget in relation to the studies and designs produced. Colombia Responde's technical team is working to get further resources approved by the municipality so the project can continue. In the environmental area, the first training session was held by the CONVIDA Foundation.

In Uribe, where Colombia Responde is working with ASOCAFEURMET and TRACTUS, an operative committee meeting to deliver the final studies and designs for the construction of a collection center was held, during which some small adjustments to be made by TRACTUS were noted, a supplier for laboratory equipment was chosen, and approval of professional payments were made. Permission for the construction of the center has now been processed. TRACTUS offered technical support, sending their consultant José Milton Cardona to accompany the ASOCAFEURMET technical team and offer training on coffee quality in the urban center of Uribe, with the attendance of coffee growers from *veredas* Planes and Santander. Farm visits were also carried out to encourage the implementation of good agricultural practices.

In San Juan de Arama, a training meeting on good farming practices was held for members of ASOCAFESANJUAN at the farm of Mr. Edgar Baquero. A report on the advances made in this activity was shared with the community, highlighting the delivery of coffee processing equipment to 30 participants. On May 21, an activity was held on the farm of Mr William Caicedo Ruíz – El Milagro – in *vereda* Bocas de Sansa, which focused on good agricultural practices to ensure quality, collection, and processing. The session was attended by members of ASOCAFESANJUAN, the technician of the Coffee Growers Federation, and the TRACTUS consultant, José Milton. A visit was also made to the farm of Mrs Emérita Garcá, where the implementation of industrial safety standards was in evidence.

The TRACTUS field activities came to a close in June, with the running of good agricultural practices sessions including auditing simulations illustrating for producers the requirements for attaining stamps, certifications, and differential markets.

This activity is being supported by a total investment of \$1,288,333 from CELI-Central, and a further \$2,948,611 from public and private sources.

- **Productive alliance for the production of *Camuros* sheep in Mesetas**

Colombia Responde and the UACT have been backing livestock producers in Mesetas through support for the creation of a productive alliance between a producer organization (ASOVIME) and a commercial business partner (FRIGOOVINOS S.A.S.) which guarantees purchase and will help to commercialize their produce. The process of closing this activity began this month.

CELI-Central has supplied \$152,389 in technical assistance and activities that complement the technological package. They have leveraged further funds of \$522,091.

- **Supporting livestock farming in San Juan de Arama**

This initiative is based on the MADR's Productive Alliances Program, and is designed to support the livestock farming sector in San Juan de Arama. Colombia Responde and the UACT have fostered a productive alliance between small-scale producers (Association AGASANJUAN) and commercial business partners (Productos Lácteos el Recreo and Rodrigo Lara Suárez) who guarantee the purchase and commercialization of their milk and meat products respectively. Technical and financial assistance is being offered to institutions, communities, and families to improve their management skills, increase their incomes, and improve their quality of life.

In April, AGASANJUAN fulfilled indicators showing the development of their alliance, and their members are fully committed to implementing this activity. In terms of entrepreneurial developments, they have set up committees, and updated their record of proceedings and accounts. Progress has also been made in improving the genetic makeup of herds, managing lands, and implementing good livestock farming practices, and following the environmental standards demanded by the alliance.

CELI-Central has furnished this project with \$113,138, and has leveraged a further \$673,149 from producer alliances, ECOPEPETROL, and public sources.

▪ Improving the cold storage network in Meta

This activity was designed to improve the quality and commercialization of dairy products in Meta through the expansion of the cold storage network, which will improve productivity and quality, generate new business directly with the industry, and increase and stabilize the prices producers receive for their produce. Colombia Responde and the UACT have been providing technical support for the business development of five productive dairy associations, encouraging their commercialization, self-government and management, and improving their contract models, business management, and technical operations. The activity includes the construction of a collection center in Uribe and La Macarena, as well as two small collection points in Vista Hermosa. Six hundred and seventy families directly benefitted from this initiative, which has encouraged many of them to halt their involvement in illicit productive activities.

On May 28, the closing and final assessment event for this activity took place in Villavicencio. The equipment delivered through this activity includes cooling tanks for Fenix del Ariari, ASOPROGUEJAR, and AGROARIARI, and an ice bank for AGROLECHEROS, used to maintain the product in optimal conditions for its conservation.

Alquería and Nestlé are the associations' strategic commercial partners, and have not only offered to buy their milk, but have also been active in the lending of technical assistance and orientation of processes. Currently, 39,000 liters of milk can be stored, of which Alquería buys 28,000 liters and Nestlé 10,800 liters.

The event was significant in that it offered producers a space to discuss and share their experiences in the implementation of the project, as well as their perspectives for the future. These associations have been strengthened and have the technical skills to offer services to their members and other farmers in the region, and a vision of the future which will continue to mark the region's development processes. In the words of Darío Ramirez, from ASOGAURME, *"the most important experience of all was unity, because we learned that to move forward, you have to work together."* Mr. Gilberto Olaya from ASOPROGUEJAR noted that, *"now we can say, yes we can! And if someone goes to our municipalities I think they'll see a palpable change. It's made a huge impact, and convinced us that development is coming."*

CELI-Central has provided these activities with funding of \$833,280, and has leveraged further funds of \$2,407,848.



A dairy producer in San Juan de Arama; milk collection center constructed for AGROLECHEROS in Mesetas, closing event for the activity held in Villavicencio

▪ Risk-sharing alliance between INGESEC and coffee and cacao associations in Meta and Tolima

This activity was presented as a way to expand the business with a private firm dealing with specialty coffee producers. Buyers in both the national and international markets seek traceability and standardization in the quality of the coffee and cacao they purchase. In fulfilling these requirements producers gain access to market niches with differential prices which reward the efforts and shared risks agreed between them and their commercial partners. Achieving this requires intervention in critical points of the value chain, through the incorporation of technological innovations and strict business management. The first can be realized through the formation of strategic alliances between businesses and producer associations, through which the costs and benefits of commercializing products, as well as responsibilities, functions, and facilities are shared. Colombia Responde has been offering associations technical assistance and acting as arbitrator for their business participation. Participating associations include ASOCAT, APROCASURT, APROCACAO, ASOPROCAVIS for cacao, and ACEDGEA, ASOCEAS, ASOATA, Café Macizo, APROVOCAL, ASOCALARMA, Café Masu, and ASOCAFEURMET for coffee.

In June, information on this activity was shared with the APROCACAO, ASOPROCAVIS, Café Masu, and ASOCAFEURMET associations, with particular emphasis being laid on the technical assistance to be offered in post-harvesting processes. This activity helped with the identification of critical points in need of attention, and has prepared associations for taking on the agribusiness proposed by this activity. For the cacao associations, a workshop focused on appropriate cacao harvesting, fermentation and drying procedures was held. In addition to offering training in good post-harvesting practices, this workshop also served to get quality cacao samples ready for participation in the *Cacao de Oro* competition organized by the Swiss Embassy.

Of particular note is the interest shown and efforts made by APROCACAO from the municipality of Puerto Rico, who have financed and constructed their own drying area so that the samples for the competition will be treated in new infrastructure.

CELI-Central has supported this initiative with a commitment of \$1,223,822, and has leveraged \$4,445,556 from private partners.

▪ Pineapple alliance in Puerto Rico

The productive alliance model led by the MADR, and supported in consolidation regions by Colombia Responde and the UACT, has been successful in strengthening small producer associations; improving product quality through technical assistance; and linking producers with commercial partners, enabling greater market access. Building on these achievements, Colombia Responde has supported a pineapple alliance with ASOFRICO in the municipality of Puerto Rico. The alliance is designed to progressively implement a commercial crop of *Mayanés* pineapple, with the Empresa Comercializadora Llano Moreno S.A.S as the partner contracted to purchase all produce from the crops.



Workshop on good post-harvesting practices held with the APROCACAO association; the association's new drying area

In April, an operative committee meeting was held to approve the latest supplies donated for crop sustainability by the MADR. Site visits were also made, which helped to confirm that producers have been using organic pest control, and reducing the impact of agrochemicals on the environment, which has had excellent results in the management of infestations and illnesses.

The final operative committee meeting was held in May. It provided an opportunity to deliver supplies donated by the Ministry of Agriculture for the maintenance of the crop; and to distribute the procedural manual with sections covering functions, marketing plan, commercialization, good practices, operation of the rotating fund, and the cost structure of productive units (1 ha of pineapple). Field visits were also made by the Ministry and Colombia Responde, and the municipal administration expressed their intention to continue supporting the processes through the CPGA Puertos del Ariari. The final ICO survey meeting was held on May 14. The sharing and presentation of the results was scheduled for June 5.

CELI-Central is providing funding of \$87,580 in technical assistance, equipment and materials; producers are investing \$77,207; MADR \$122,354; ECOPETROL \$42,222; and the municipality of Puerto Rico \$11,111.

Good Governance

■ Presenting and supporting the adoption of environmental management plans (PIMA) in five municipalities



The Special Management Area of La Macarena (AMEM), and its associated Integrated Management Districts (DMI), were created in 1989 with the aim of conserving and restoring the protected areas and encouraging the sustainable development of their surroundings. Colonization of the area began in the 1960s, when farming families fleeing the violence in other parts of the country took shelter in the area, adopting agricultural and livestock practices, often without sufficient knowledge of the specific ecosystems they were affecting.



However, the ecological and strategic importance of this area for biodiversity has always been acknowledged, particularly because of the Sierra de la Macarena's position between the Andes and the Amazon and Orinoco basins. To ensure the environmental sustainability of these areas, communities and public administrations and regulators need to include integrated environmental management plans in their organization and policies.



With the support of Colombia Responde, the UACT, and CORMACARENA, the SINCHI Institute has formulated an Integrated Management Plan for the DMI of Northern Macarena. This was created through a participative approach which included site visits, interviews with social and institutional actors, the analysis of secondary sources, and community workshops for sharing information and the participative construction of the plan.

The strategic vision created through this process combines socio-cultural, productive, and bio-physical factors, and states that “by 2025, the inhabitants of the DMI of Macarena Norte will be fully involved in the construction of a peace with social justice reflected in (...) decent living conditions, where land rights are formalized and land use respects the plan, where community organizations are strengthened and connected to initiatives [and] productive alliances which encourage

From top to bottom: The AMEM threatened by encroaching livestock farming; official launch of the PIMA; panel discussion led by Javier Moncayo of the GIZ

social control and the recognition of cultural identity, moving towards integrated farming models for sustainable and environmentally friendly production (...) The natural richness of the landscape will be exploited by low-impact eco-tourism projects that supplement family incomes.”

The plan was officially launched in Villavicencio on June 18, with the attendance of community members from Macarena Norte, and representatives from SINCHI, the UACT, Colombia Responde, CORMACARENA, and the Mayor of Vistahermosa, more than 20 years after the creation of the AMEM. The speeches all acknowledged the collaborative nature of the project, and called for the continued involvement of diverse entities in ensuring the effective adoption and implementation of the plan. The event ended with a panel discussion chaired by Javier Moncayo, representative from the German Corporation for International Development (GIZ).

CELI-Central is contributing \$166,667 to this initiative.

Infrastructure and Connectivity

■ Improving connectivity between microregions in Meta

As part of the *ficha integral*, Colombia Responde and the UACT have been working to improve road networks in consolidation municipalities with a view to facilitating and strengthening licit commercial activity focused on agricultural and livestock products.

Efforts were made this quarter to support and follow up on purchasing and the implementation of the works in Puerto Rico, which created a very dynamic and participative work atmosphere, and saw the completion of the main works. In Uribe, plans and designs are being developed for the construction of a bridge over La Lagartija canyon in Yavia sector.

In Mesetas, work was completed on the box culverts constructed in *veredas* Buenavista and La Unión. These activities have progressed according to projections despite heavy rains in the region. Work also began on the refilling of the road in Buenavista, but this was stalled by heavy rains. The fourth operative committee meeting and third follow-up visits were also carried out this quarter.

Construction work in Termales and Puerto Esperanza, Vista Hermosa, has reached its final stages, with the community working on stabilizing the ground through the building of gabions.

CELI-Central has invested \$1,066,540 in this part of the integrated *ficha*, and has leveraged a further \$13,854,344 from community, producer, and public sources.

■ Strengthening rural development in Nuevo Progreso

One of the key needs identified in the *vereda* workshops in Meta was the improvement of tertiary roads that connect rural areas with population centers. Such was the case of the Nuevo Progreso nucleus, in southern San Juan de Arama. This area was traditionally a strategic point for the 27th Front of the FARC due to its proximity to the Macarena National Park. For years, this prevented state investment in the area, which



Progress made in *vereda* Buenavista, Mesetas

contributed to infrastructure decay and increased forced recruitment of children. To address these needs, Colombia Responde and the UACT developed a three-pronged activity which includes: the implementation of artistic and sports programs for youths; health brigades and other social programs led by the municipal administration; and infrastructure improvement of community buildings and tertiary roads.

In *vereda* Nuevo Progreso, four box culverts and 40 m of gabions have now been completed. The engineering firm working in *vereda* Peñas Blancas has completed 300 m of concrete tracks.

CELI-Central committed resources of \$778,189 and leveraged \$1.7 million of funding from public sources.

▪ **Identification and launch of tertiary road maintenance plans**

Colombia Responde's new initiative to strengthen the tertiary road networks in its areas of operation is based on the principles of participation, transferal of institutional capacities, and resource management. Efforts have been made to find inter-connected options to improve and maintain the tertiary road infrastructure of remote regions, and to promote regional integration and encourage private sector investment. In addition, work will be done to improve the physical state of these roads, including drainage, stability, maintenance of existing drains, and structuring and gravelling of strategic points.

In May, a meeting with members of local boards of directors in Maracaibo and Santo Domingo was held in collaboration with the Mayor's Office and the local UAECT, during which the results of technical site visits and the identification of critical points were discussed in relation to future works. The importance of acquiring commitments and managing the appropriate documentation of equipment was stressed. The Pro-Roads Committee was also formed, which Colombia Responde will be supporting with an interdisciplinary work team.

CELI-Central has committed \$244,444 to this initiative, and has leveraged \$388,889 from the community, INVIAS, and the municipality of Vista Hermosa.

3.4 SOUTHERN TOLIMA

Cross-Cutting

▪ **Integrated *ficha*: "Improving Capacities of Small Producers Enabling Sustainable Livelihoods"**

Tolima's integrated activity was developed in dialogue with beneficiary associations to identify major challenges faced in increasing income, improving product quality, and differentiating products with improved access to markets. Local governments and the private sector joined forces to support this initiative, which is expected to have a significant impact on the local economy of southern Tolima. To this end, CELI-Central developed a multi-faceted activity that works with 30 producer associations to strengthen their organizational capacity index (ICO) through technical assistance and capacity building, particularly in the generation of improved business models to gain greater access to markets and attract private-sector investment.

The activity includes the post-harvesting management of coffee and cacao crops; citizen participation and rural governance dealing with land tenure issues; tertiary road improvement and connectivity; marketing of agricultural products; improved access to financial services; and an emphasis on basic sanitation needs and potable water. The activity, which is creating a significant impact to boost the region's competitiveness and benefitting more than 900 families, will open the door to increased private-sector interest and investment in the region. These activities translate into an investment of \$3.6 million from USAID, with further funds of \$18.5 million being leveraged from both the public and private sectors.

Activities included within this integrated *ficha* are described in their corresponding sections below.

■ Rural education in action



Closing event held in Ibaqué

Following workshops in 18 population nuclei in consolidation municipalities, Colombia Responde and the UACT found that in 52 *veredas*, communities experienced difficulties in accessing education due to large distances, lack of transport and school food, and the cost of school fees. The result has been high drop-out rates in rural areas, particularly in the 1st primary grades, as well as the 6th and 7th middle grades. Colombia Responde has been supporting public policies that guarantee access to, and continuity in, education for all children and youth at every educational level, with particular emphasis on closing the urban-rural gap, providing practical teacher training, and incorporating flexible educational models.

In April, *in situ* training was completed with 97 percent of teachers, the nine productive pedagogical projects were submitted for approval, the two productive educational projects for Jorge Eliecer Gaitán school were submitted to the SED Tolima, and activities to accompany and support citizen skills and coexistence were run for parents, teachers, and children. Accountability sessions were held with overseers in Planadas, during which information was shared on the progress of the activity to date.

This activity was completed in May, with the following achievements: 97 percent of teachers trained *in situ* by FUNUSEN, strengthening of school governance processes, work with parents' schools and community learning centers, implementation of complementary sessions in academic and ludic activities, and provision of food for children and young people.

In addition, a day was spent making a mural in Puerto Saldaña, Rioblanco, an activity which was led by the Luis Ernesto Vanegas Neira School as a sign of reconciliation and peace amongst its inhabitants, who were forcibly displaced in 2000 and 2001. A house ruined by the bombardment of the town was chosen and decorated by the whole educational community (students, teachers, and parents).

The results of this activity were shared during a closing event in the city of Ibaqué on June 1. The event was opened by the Governor of Tolima, who commented on the achievements made and the interest of the department in making rural education a priority. The event was also attended by the Secretary of Education and Culture, the regional director of Colombia Responde, and representatives from the national Ministry of Education, the UACT, the Education and Culture Secretariat, head teachers from participating schools, students, and parents. Similar to that held in Chaparral, the event allowed for the sharing of general

achievements in the implementation of the activity, the handing over of responsibility for the project from Colombia Responde to the Secretary of Education, and support for the management of the resources needed to sustain the rural educational project in the department.

CELI-Central is providing \$932,153 to support this initiative, with further funding of \$2,315,639 coming from public funds.



Participants in the closing event held in Ibaqué

▪ **Strengthening the social capital of rural families and associations**

Representing 12 percent of national production, Tolima is the third-largest coffee producer in the country, and coffee is one of the most representative products of the economy of the south of the department. However, the production of coffee is associated with high social and environmental costs which are not reflected in their sales price. Bearing this in mind, it is clear that integrated actions which address these challenges need to be developed, including the implementation of good environmental practices in processing and cultivation; the implementation of good health and nutrition practices; provision of productive infrastructure to improve coffee quality; improvements to tertiary roads for the commercialization of coffee; the installation of basic hygiene systems; avoidance of child labor and promotion of appropriate education; making the work of rural women more visible; complementing the administrative, accounting, and juridical strengths of productive associations with business plans, teamwork, democratization, revolving funds, negotiation, and exploration of new markets and clients; and applying more competitive coffee culture processes to improve productivity.

Colombia Responde and the UACT have been supporting this industry in three key areas: firstly, in offering technical assistance in knowledge transfer and capacity building for producers attempting to attain international quality standards; secondly, in the donation of supplies and materials such as pedagogical materials for training; and thirdly, through a process of support for management, negotiation, and training in the services offered by the association.

Progress was made in the delivery of the “Thematic Summary” of information shared by area and session this quarter, which will serve as reference documents for associations. CAFISUR trained 265 participants in April, strengthening their technical assistance to productive units and reinforcing the knowledge shared during field school sessions and generating good agricultural, social, and environmental practices on each farm. With regards the associations of Ataco and Chaparral, the progress of Café Reforma can be particularly noted, as they managed to send 100,000 kg for export in the 2015 harvest. Other organizations continue working on the technical aspects of bean commercialization, which will help them generate businesses based on production per ha.

In May, CAFISUR trained 168 participants in productive, social, health, and nutrition components, encouraging producers to implement good agricultural, social, and environmental practices on their farms.

In June, the CPT consultants continued training and technical assistance with associations, delivered personalized coffee sacks to each association, and fulfilled their commitments to legal juridical support. The Mayor's Office of Rioblanco also organized a "Celebration of Farmer's Day and Second Golden Cup Competition." Representatives from ANAMICHU, CORPOSANTAFE, ASOMUPOR, ASOQUEBRADON participated as exhibitors, and ASOPROBIL and ASOCEAS as attendees. The winners of the Second Golden Cup Competition were from ANAMICHU, CORPOSANTAFE, and ASOQUEBRADON, being awarded 88, 87, and 86 points respectively.

CAFISUR offered training to 214 participants, bringing the total workshops run to 395 over 136 field schools and with the participation of 934 producers and their family members. Workshops have covered the issues of good water resource practices, soil conservation, safety in the use of agrochemicals, health and work safety, good health practices, AIEPI and protective environments, good alimentary practices, among others. CAFISUR has now managed to run health and nutrition checks with 686 participants, accounting for 99 percent of that needed to comply with Rainforest Alliance protocol.

CELI-Central is providing this initiative with \$459,895 and has leveraged resources from the community, CAFISUR, the municipal governments and SENA for a further \$780,538.



Members of Café Reforma pose with their association's new hessian sacks; soil samples taken from a *finca* for analysis in Gaitania, Planadas

Economic Development

■ Improving coffee bean processing and quality

Coffee is one of the most representative products of the economy of southern Tolima, covering almost 35,000 hectares in Ataco, Planadas, Chaparral, and Rioblanco. The specific agro-climatic conditions of the area offer opportunities for the development of specialty coffee, which can be commercialized and generate greater incomes for producers in the region. The ability of producers to offer high quality, sustainable coffee, and to access specialty markets, is largely dependent on the post-harvest infrastructure available to them. Given that only 15 percent of farmers have adequate equipment, and only five percent have complete and functioning infrastructure, incomes from the sales of coffee are low. Closing this technological gap will help producers manage their sub-products effectively, maintain the physical and final quality of their coffee, reduce environmental impacts, and guarantee access to differential markets.

This activity was designed as part of the *ficha integral* to benefit 500 families in Southern Tolima through technical assistance and support for the Comité de Cafeteros, and the renovation or implementation of ecological Be4 processing infrastructure within the framework of good processing practices that will facilitate access to certificates such as FLO, C.A.F.E. Practices and Rainforest Alliance.



In April, materials were delivered to ASOAGUABOSQUES, Café Las Andinas, ASOPAC, APROVOCAL, ASOTULUNI, and Café Reforma. In May, materials were delivered to Iniciando de Nuevo, Renacer del Campo, and Café Casa Verde in Aaco, and ASOCALARAMA and APROVOCAL in Chaparral. The methodology used in the construction of processing infrastructure is based on practical and participative demonstrations for producers so they can subsequently build their own on their farms. Of the 506 participants, 250 will receive materials with resources provided by the Government of Tolima, which are already being implemented by the Coffee Growers Committee.



Delivery of materials to ASOCALARMA, Chaparral; progress in the construction of processing infrastructure with Nueva Reforma, Ataco

In June, the delivery of materials to ASOCALARMA, ASOANAMICHU, ASOAGRO, ASOCAEAS, CORPOSANTAFE, ASOQUEBRADON, Café Macizo, ASMUCAES, ASOATA, ASOPROBIL, and Casa Verde continued. Demonstrations on how to construct coffee processing infrastructure were held for ASOATA, ASOPROBIL, and Café del Macizo in Planadas. The Coffee Growers Committee also began purchasing materials for the construction of drying polytunnels. Materials and equipment for the coffee quality laboratory were also delivered to Café Macizo in Planadas, and the government progressed in the construction of the headquarters for this association, which will contain their administrative office, collection center, and laboratory equipped by Colombia Responde.

CELI-Central has committed \$813,409 and has leveraged a further \$1,745,000 from community and public sources.

▪ “Escuela y Café” initiative for young coffee producers

Escuela y Café is a technical and pedagogical project supported by the Rural Education - New School Model, which links coffee-related topics to formal schooling to create a relevant educational model for young farmers, thus promoting a generational shift and a sense of belonging. The project provides training, technical assistance, supplies, entrepreneurial guidance, and applied use of ICTs. It also involves the implementation of a modernized production model on one hectare of land managed by each participant and their family. Through *Escuela y Café*, 3,998 young Tolimenses from grades 8 through 11, spread over 29 schools, will receive classroom training about coffee, farming practices, post-harvest processes, and commercialization. Of these, 500 will establish a business project on their farms with direct assistance from their families, thus making use of a total of 500 ha for coffee cultivation (one hectare per participant), with participants also receiving additional supplies, tools, materials, technical assistance and resources to create a revolving fund.

In April, the adjusted PEIs were delivered by the Secretariat of Education of Tolima (SED-Tolima); progress was made in making coffee a cross-cutting subject; and the project was reviewed and approved. Thanks to the work done with SENA, nine training activities were held with the participation of more than 500 young people, of which 143 were from *Escuela y Café*. In May, the SED-Tolima approved the 15 adjusted PEIs, representing a significant advance in making coffee a cross-cutting subject. Site visits confirmed that 100 ha had been planted and crops were becoming established on a further 392 ha.

The students have begun identifying the advantages and responsibilities of association and cooperative members. The Departmental Committee of Coffee Growers of Tolima has been making a video showcasing

this activity, in which two successful experiences will be included. The video will be presented in the close-out event for this activity.

In June, the documents comprising the adjustments to the PEIs were delivered by the SED-Tolima. Over the period May 25 to June 18, visits were made to 348 farms, where support and follow up on the construction of nurseries and the planting of seedlings was offered. The planting of 222 ha of coffee was verified. In addition, 85 socio-entrepreneurial and 91 social training sessions were held, dealing with the costing of 1 ha of coffee, teamwork, conflict resolution, leadership, and assertive communication.

CELI-Central has supplied the project with \$860,164 in farm investment, and technical, business and administrative assistance. Further finances of \$2,134,878 come from private and public funds.

Infrastructure and Connectivity

■ Improving sanitation and drinking water for rural families

The farms of the coffee-producing micro-regions of Tolima are situated on steep hillsides, where they are isolated and thus largely rely on collective public services, such as aqueducts. Drainage and sanitary systems, on the other hand, are mainly individual, with domestic wastewater either being thrown into latrines or directly onto the land or into surface water sources. Both of these cause the pollution of water sources, increasing the incidence of gastrointestinal illnesses in the surrounding community. This activity was designed as part of the integrated *ficha* to upgrade four aqueducts to improve the supply and quality of water to four communities, to install 100 individual water treatment systems, and to raise awareness of the efficient use of water.

The works being done on the Polecito Aqueduct in Ataco were completed this quarter and are awaiting the hydraulic wheel to get the pump to move water up to the storage tank. A contractual instrument was also signed with the women's coffee producing association Las Andinas, for the construction of 39 septic tanks. Information was shared with the community of Polecito, and 11,700 coverleaves were delivered to Santiago Pérez.

In Chaparral, the sand drainer facility was completed for the Risalda-Calarma Aqueduct project, and a purchasing committee meeting was held with the Association of Specialty Coffee Producers Calarma – ASOCALARMA – for the purchase of materials for the construction of 40 septic tanks. A methodological demonstration was held with them in June, and 18,000 plastic coverleaves were delivered to *vereda* Risalda Calarma.

A purchasing committee meeting was also held with the association of specialty coffee producers ASOANAMICHU in Rioblanco, for the purchase of materials for 60 septic tanks. In Puerto Saldaña, the line taking water from the inlet pipe to the collection tank was assessed and work is projected to begin in July. In June, demonstrations were held on how to install the septic tanks, and 12,000 plastic coverleaves were delivered.

In Planadas, a contractual instrument was signed with the Specialty



Demonstration of how to install septic tanks, run with the two participating associations in Ataco and ASOAGRO in Rioblanco; plastic coverleaves delivered to *vereda* Risalda Calarma, Chaparral

Coffee Producers Association of Planadas, Café del Macizo, for the construction of 111 septic tanks, and information on the project was shared with the community of *vereda* Montalvo. In June, demonstrations were held on how to install the septic tanks, and 33,000 plastic coverleaves were delivered. The Gaitania Rural Aqueduct Users Association was also provided with 515 micro-meters (to measure speed), of which 60 were installed, and 50 anti-fraud valves.

CELI-Central is providing \$277,778, and leveraged funds of \$676,667 from community and public sources.

▪ **Linking rural communities in productive microregions**

Within the framework of the department's integrated *ficha*, Colombia Responde and the UACT have been collaborating with the municipal government, Contrato Plan, and Fondo Paz in a joint program to boost the economy of productive microregions in Tolima. They are doing this through the improvement of the region's road networks, providing local producers with access to commercial centers.



Wall during construction on the San Isidro-Los Mangos-Nazareno road, Planadas

Progress was made on improvements to the Chaparral-Risalda road this quarter, with work beginning on complementary installations such as retention walls and drains at six specific points.

In the Diamante-Mulicú road in Chaparral four retention walls, seven concrete drains, a gabion wall, and 82 m of concrete tracks were completed and handed over to the community. In Planadas, work on the San Isidro-Los Mangos-Nazareno road was completed in June, and is ready for contractual closeout.

CELI-Central is providing \$599,946 for the project, with remaining funds of \$4,757,003 being leveraged from the Government of Tolima, municipalities, and communities.

▪ **Creating maintenance plans for the tertiary road network**

In a similar project to that described in the Caquetá section above, Colombia Responde has also been supporting the maintenance of tertiary roads in southern Tolima, with an approach based on participation, transferal of institutional capacities, and resource management, which explores options for improving and maintaining tertiary road networks to enhance regional integration and promote investments from the private sector. Support is also being given to the construction of small infrastructural works to improve road drainage, stability, existing drains, and grading.



Information sharing event held with the community of La Unión, Rioblanco

In May, visits were made to the three municipalities where new management plans are to be implemented, and were local JACs face the challenge of becoming self-sustaining, capable of managing resources, and developing projects and funding proposals that will permit the periodical improvement of tertiary roads. During the visits, a pro-tertiary roads plan committee was formed, with the participation of JAC presidents who have already managed resources and know the program's methodology.

In June, a contractual instrument was signed with the JAC of *vereda* La Unión in Rioblanco, for the improvements to be made to the Quebradon-La Unión-Delicias road. Information on the project was shared with the community of La Unión, and materials were budgeted for during a purchasing committee meeting held in the municipal center. In

Chaparral, a contractual instrument was signed with the Risalda Calarma JAC for the improvement of the Chaparral-Risalda Calarma road. Information on the activity was shared with the community, and materials were budgeted for during a purchasing committee meeting held in the municipal center.

CELI-Central has committed \$488,888 to this initiative, and has leveraged a further \$388,889 from communities, INVIAS, and municipal resources.

Good Governance

■ Strengthening citizen participation for rural governability

One of the most pressing weaknesses found in the rural areas of southern Tolima is the lack of participation of local actors in the decision-making and management processes of the region. Centrally designed public policies have not taken into account the development vision of the people on the ground, and interventions have therefore had little impact, despite large investments of economic and human resources. This activity was designed to strengthen the participatory and leadership capacities of community actors, particularly with regards to the provision of public services.

In April and May, the University of Ibagué continued delivering workshops for productive and community organization leaders, and began the process of defining strategies to support their plans and proposed initiatives. The UCT agreed to organize a tour for the leaders of productive organizations to visit national-level entities to have an opportunity to promote these initiatives. As for the organizational strengthening of the *vereda* Polecito aqueduct oversight board in Ataco, training was delivered on administrative, accounting, and legal issues, as well as in the building of a culture of rational and efficient use of water and payment for services.

In May, several consultation exercises were held prior to internal accountability sessions held with the producer associations involved in the integrated *ficha*. This guaranteed the exchange of experiences and lessons learned to strengthen their participation.

In June, consultations prior to internal accounts-giving to be carried out in the four municipalities continued with the productive associations prioritized in the integrated *ficha*, in order to guarantee the sharing of experiences and lessons learned and to support associativity and participation. The methodology for implementing internal accounts-giving events was agreed with the Center of Productivity of Tolima (CPT).

CELI-Central is investing \$458,064 in the initiative, and leveraging a further \$211,111 from departmental and municipal funds.

■ Implementing the Victims Law

Estimates suggest that by January 2011 up to 55,816 people had been displaced by the armed conflict in the four municipalities of southern Tolima. In order to respond to victims' needs, local institutions requested technical assistance in strengthening their management capacity at different territorial levels.

In terms of planning and public policy this quarter, a call for proposals to the "Fund for Access, Continuation, and Graduation for Victims of ICETEX" was issued by the Secretary of Education and the victims' liaison entity and remained open until May 15. Support was given to the revision and delivery of supporting documentation for the "Unified Report on the Territorial Information, Coordination, and Follow-up Report of Public Policy – RUSICST." In addition, two information-sharing events were held on the Victims' and Land Restitution Law in Rioblanco, with functionaries from various public institutions and indigenous communities.

In terms of income generation, the municipal administrations of Chaparral and Planadas brought together the results of their census of producer victims, in order to come up with responsive projects to the benefit of

small-scale producers through the delivery of tools and supplies. A capacity-building workshop was also held for functionaries of the agricultural office in Ataco, on the implementation of Law 1448 of 2011.

In May, progress was made in raising the awareness of municipal administrations of issues related to Law 1448 of 2001, and its regulating decrees in terms of integrated reparation and non-repetition guarantees. Support was also offered the Transitional Justice Committee of Chaparral. In Rioblanco, the “Roadmap to Guaranteeing Victims’ Rights to Funerary Assistance” was delivered to victims of homicide, forced disappearance, and fatal anti-personnel mines, unexploded weapons, and improvised explosive devices, which will be included in the Colombia Responde’s report to the Secretariat of Municipal Government. Progress was also made in the editing of the document containing the sections “1, 2, 3 for Implementing the Victims Law” and “Strategies for Incorporating Assertive Planning and Tools for Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Non-repetition Guarantees for Women Victims of the Armed Conflict in Municipal Planning Instruments.”

In June, the process of articulating the DPS’s “Institutional Services: Families on their Land Program” began with the support of the Victims Unit, SENA, the National Agency for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty, and the Plan for Psychosocial Support for the Integrated Support of Victims. This project backs the support offered in municipalities and informed the adjustments made to their 2015 Work Plans.

CELI-Central has contributed \$156,805 to this project, with a further \$388,203 being provided by the Governorate of Tolima, municipalities, and the Victims’ Service.

▪ **Constructing governance processes with JACs in Tolima**

The principal objective of the PNCT is to assure the effective presence of the State throughout the country. An effective coordination and articulation of institutions, to deliver basic and inclusive public services is key for the exercise of citizens’ rights, to share responsibilities, and promote active citizen participation. Under this premise, and considering that JACs have become the most numerous form of citizen organization, with the greatest coverage, it is imperative to promote rural development and engage local authorities through collective action led by civil society organizations. In southern Tolima, where violence, insecurity, and marginality have traditionally undermined citizen and community organizations’ political participation, there is a need to strengthen citizen participation mechanisms, leadership skills, and the management approaches of municipal activities.

This strategy was built around three key areas: (i) strengthening management capacities of JACs and leadership skills of community authorities through the provision of tools for social management, dialogue with the State, and citizen oversight; (ii) practical training for the promotion and management of priority community initiatives; and (iii) knowledge of institutional services and coordination, to monitor and demand effectiveness and accountability.



Meeting of 300 JAC representatives held for the closing of this activity

In April and May, the University of Ibagué continued implementing support workshops and legal and accounting consultations with productive and community organization leaders. One hundred and fifty-three of the projected 300 workshops, and 101 of 200 consultations have now been implemented. The impact has

been registered in 91 *veredas*. The “Organizational Strengthening” workshop was the first run with communities, is the most popular, and represents support for the creation of community values in areas where JACs have shown low levels of legitimacy.

In June, the final workshops and legal and accounting sessions were held in Chaparral and Rioblanco, and progress continued in Ataco and Planadas. Fifty-seven JACs have now been strengthened, and the capacity-building exercises are expected to bring new youth leaders to the fore, promoting a generational shift.

On June 19, an important meeting of JAC representatives from Rioblanco and Chaparral was held for the closing of the activity. The closing event was coordinated with the Office for Democracy, Citizens’ Participation, and Community Action of the Ministry of the Interior, the Government of Tolima, the Departmental Federation of Community Action, the municipalities of Chaparral and Rioblanco, and was considered a working day for representatives from the 300 JACs of both municipalities. It encouraged them to act participatively in the community concerns prioritized by the National Development Plan and the departmental government. The Ministry of the Interior addressed the community development plans forecast in Law 1551 of 2012, including their construction, content, and deadlines methodology, and offered participants notebooks outlining the basic functions of community action. The government also held an informative and consultative talk on JACs’ internal electoral processes and will run a day for the revision and legalization of bookkeeping, dealing with the issues of inspection, surveillance, and control. The mayor of Chaparral highlighted the importance of community action as the basis of citizen participation, the role of JACs in the effective implementation of the municipal development plan, and their importance as actors in rural politics. Attendees listened attentively and participated actively in the event. The high turnout of JAC presidents is evidence of their interest in continuing their training and leadership for the good of their communities.



Meeting of 300 JAC representatives held for the closing of this activity; delivery of notebooks outlining the functions of community action

CELI-Central has committed \$196,951 to this activity, and has leveraged \$462,340 from the community and public funds.

▪ Improving revenue collection systems in Southern Tolima

The need to modernize management and improve municipal revenue collection systems has become obvious over the past decades. Upgrading these systems could reinforce municipalities’ administrative capacities and increase local resources, efficiency, and effectiveness in providing services and addressing community development needs. Increasing municipal funds is a fundamental part of the governmental strategy to guarantee the financial sustainability and viability of its territorial entities. This activity is based on a fiscal and financial adjustment program, monitored by the Internal Revenue Office (*Ministerio de Hacienda*), which aims to increase revenue incomes by between 20 and 25 percent. The support given is complementary to cadaster updating and land planning, and is formulated within the institutionalization, participation, and good governance pillars of the PNCT. Within this framework, donations of up-to-date accounting software will be

made to municipal administrations, along with a capacity-building package which will ensure their effective use.

In April, databases of industrial and commercial taxes continued to be systematized with sessions on tax culture with public functionaries of municipal administrations, contributors, indigenous communities, and JACs in the four participating municipalities. These sessions were also supported by the Chamber of Commerce, and several businesspeople, who participated in the consultations on the tax system, responsibilities, payment, and other concerns. In May, the executing partner assisted municipal administrations in revising their budgetary statutes. The implementation of this activity came to an end in June, when significant positive impacts were registered. Between 2014 and 2015, the collection of property, industrial, and commercial taxes showed a net increase of 30.9 percent. This was achieved without increasing tax rates or local bureaucracy, and before updating the cadaster, and reflects the improvements made to local management through CELI-Central's support.

Other notable results include:

- Four Municipal Revenue Collection Systems updated, presented and analyzed by the Internal Revenue Office, 425 new contributors identified, and 6,152 visits made to contributors to push forward their payments of property, industrial, and commercial taxes
- Two Municipal Revenue Collection Systems approved by Municipal Councils
- One Municipal Revenue Collection System revised and shared with contributors
- One legal framework created and shared with public utility companies per municipality
- Four municipalities with updated administrative tools being implemented; portfolio and cooperative jurisdiction manuals created
- 46 civil servants and councilmembers trained in fiscal and contributory management
- 153 contributors aware of taxation culture and the responsibilities and benefits of paying taxes
- Three municipalities with strengthened contributor databases
- Four municipalities with an increase in property, industrial, and commercial tax collection
- Increase in municipal taxes collected between 2014 and 2015 (with cutoff in March) of \$249,607
- Support for 14 complementary activities to cover issues such as budgetary statute adjustments, and the adoption of Law 1739 of 2014 by municipal administrations

CELI-Central is contributing technical assistance and resources worth \$208,588 and has leveraged funds of \$504,243 from public sources.

Land

▪ Support for the clarification of land rights and planning processes

This activity was born of Colombia Responde's experiences working on the issue of land, and aims to reduce social inequality in rural areas by clarifying one of the factors that contributes to improved quality of life: property. This area needs vital support if it is to direct land planning throughout the region, where small-scale producers frequently do not have formalized properties and therefore lack access to the credit that would make their commercial activities more sustainable.

In April, information-sharing sessions were held in *veredas* La Julia, Los Lirios, Brazuelos, Calarma, and Alto Redondo, with the participation of 73 people. An official launch meeting was also held in the municipal center, with the participation of 42 people, among whom were representatives from the ORIP, courts, the UACT, INCODER, IGAC, the new Lands Program and local press, among others. In *veredas* La Siberia, La Nevada, Vista Hermosa, Risalda, La Julia, Los Lirios, Brazuelos, and Alto Redondo, eight sessions were held for applications to the Formalization Program, in which relevant judicial and social information was received along with the geo-spatial location of participants' plots of land and their legal rights. Over the eight days, 354 applications were received.

In May, the first operative committee meeting was held, during which the progress made by the consultant and MADR in this activity was inspected, and areas for improvement were identified. USAID's new Land and Rural Development Program participated in this meeting as well, fitting in with the CELI-Central exit strategy. Over the month, the consultant assembled a strong technical team, who took on the topographic surveys of 90 plots of land, offering advice and collecting necessary documentation. The number of applications rose to 400.

In June, the second operative committee was held, during which the whole activity was followed up on, and the consultant delivered their report on the first 90 topographic surveys carried out in Vista Hermosa and Risalda. The Ministry of Agriculture reported the leveraging of \$59,592. In Risalda, Vista Hermosa, Altorrendo, and Brazuelos, 90 further surveys were carried out, with their respective boundaries and visual examinations. In addition, 125 juridical studies were completed.

CELI-Central has committed \$258,000 to this initiative, and has leveraged a further \$500,039 from public and private sources.

4 SUCCESS STORY

- Providing La Macarena, Meta, with electricity 24 hours a day



Performance of *llanera* music; crowds at the sports center of La Macarena, where the event was held

connect the San Juan de Losada region of La Macarena to the town of San Vicente del Caguán in Caquetá. ELECTROCAQUETA reviewed the project's feasibility, and agreed to supply the electrical current once the network and substations had been built. The project was then presented to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MinMinas) in September 2011, and its implementation was approved, with a significant investment from the Government of Colombia.

The support offered by the Colombia Responde program was in providing ELECTROCAQUETA with the funds to perform the technical studies and project designs in accordance with the adjusted general methodology (MGA) of the General Royalties System. The project would connect La Macarena to the grid through a substation called Las Delicias, situated between San Vicente del Caguán and La Macarena, and

Until November 2011, the urban center of the municipality of La Macarena only had 4 hours of electricity a day, powered by diesel stationary generators. The fuel needed to operate the generator groups was purchased in Florencia (Caquetá) and transported across 300 km of poor-quality roads to La Macarena in 2500-gallon tankers, financed with resources leveraged from the monthly fee paid by users, and complemented by subsidies offered unconnected areas (FANZI regions) by the National Government.

The connection of La Macarena to the electrical grid was until now complicated by the distance of La Macarena from any functioning high-tension electrical network, and by the La Macarena National Natural Park, through which Colombian law does not allow the implementation of infrastructural works. The municipal administration of La Macarena began this project in 2010, and it has since been supported by the Infrastructure Coordination component of the La Macarena Integrated Consolidation Plan – PCIM – because it is considered essential to the successful consolidation of the area and the improvement of residents' standard of living.

In 2011, the Mayor's Office and communities of La Macarena presented a project to the Electrificadora del Caquetá (ELECTROCAQUETA) company to

included within the project approved for San Juan de Losada. MinMinas implemented the project, based on the studies supported by Colombia Responde.

The project was officially inaugurated on June 23, with an event held in the sports ground of La Macarena town. The day's events began with the performance of regional songs and the national, departmental, and municipal anthems. Following this, speeches were made by Hermiso Cárdenas, Mayor of La Macarena; Alan Jara, the Governor of Meta; the Vice-Minister of Mines and Energy; Peter Natiello, the Director of USAID; and a member of the community, all of whom highlighted the importance of this electrical connection to every aspect of the lives of the residents of La Macarena. The event culminated with a *joropo* danced by children associated with the Cultural Center of La Macarena. The official delegation then went on to visit the Nuestra Señora de La Macarena School, to which Colombia Responde has donated the furniture and equipment needed to ensure the delivery of a quality education for its 900 students.

5 OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

5.1 NATIONAL

Peace Talks/Post-Conflict

The 35th round of government-FARC talks began in Havana on April 10. An attack launched by a FARC unit against a military detachment in rural Cauca on April 14 set back much of the progress that guerrilla and government negotiators in Havana have made since December 2014 in de-escalating the conflict, and in building public support for talks. In response, President Juan Manuel Santos immediately lifted a month-old suspension of bomb attacks on FARC targets. Between December 20, 2014 and May 22, 2015, the armed conflict de-escalated due to FARC-EP's unilateral ceasefire and the Government's suspension of bombardments against them for more than a month. This was positive in humanitarian terms, as it alleviated the situation of entire communities in the most affected areas, with the number of armed actions falling by 43 percent compared to the period July 20 to December 19. During the ceasefire, the ELN and PDAGs were responsible for the majority of mass displacements.

The conflict's de-escalation suffered its first reversal in mid-April, when the Government ordered the renewal of bombing against FARC-EP following the group's attack in Cauca, which killed 11 soldiers. After a month of bombings and other operations, FARC-EP announced the end of the ceasefire on May 22, opening a new phase of violence and humanitarian impact. According to information provided by Monitor, in the 10 days following the announcement of an end to the ceasefire, there were 31 armed actions and 11 attacks against illicit targets of war. This represents an increase of 72 and 266 percent respectively, in comparison with the average during the 10 days prior to the unilateral ceasefire. The greatest increase was in attacks against military infrastructure, police and military units, and infrastructure and/or civilian goods (electrical and oil infrastructure, primarily). As a result of these attacks, more than 403,000 people suffered mobility restrictions and/or restrictions to access to basic goods and services.

Between 22 and 31 May, 1,177 people were displaced following confrontations between the Armed Forces and FARC-EP, and FARC-EP unilateral actions. This is an increase of 206 percent compared with the average during the ceasefire. According to UNDSS analysis, although FARC-EP's actions have not presented a high fatality rate (one civilian dead since the suspension of the ceasefire), the number of civilians injured has increased significantly, rising from one to 13.

The European Union reaffirmed the creation of a fund for post-conflict in Colombia, during their Eighth Summit with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). The objective is to coordinate European contributions to achieving a peace accord and implement activities within a post-conflict context.

Geo-Political/Trade

During the VII Summit of the Americas held in Panama in May, President Santos met with the Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff to discuss the possibility of supporting large-scale and family agriculture in post-conflict Colombia. France will also contribute to rural development in the coming months. The World Humanitarian Summit's Regional Consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean took place in Guatemala City, from May 5 to 7. Stakeholders discussed perspectives and recommendations on responding to the needs of conflict-affected people, and Colombia's experience was one of the main contributions. Key issues

highlighted during the national consultation included the participation of women, men, children, adolescents and youths in all stages of humanitarian action, and their fundamental role in preparation and emergency response; strengthening community capacity in prevention and contingency; and the need to ensure mechanisms to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and development interventions through early recovery and peacebuilding strategies.

Security/Humanitarian/Natural

The commemoration of the International Day of Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action was held on April 4, following the announcement on March 7 by the government and FARC-EP guerrillas that they would carry out joint humanitarian demining initiatives in Colombia. According to the 2014 Landmine Monitor country report, 30 of 32 departments could be affected by some level of antipersonnel mine risk. Over the last several years there has been a slight reduction in the number of victims of antipersonnel mines (APM) and unexploded ordnance (UXO). However, during the peace talks (between November 2012 and March 2015), according to official figures there were 789 new APM-UXO victims in 131 municipalities and 23 departments. This means that each month another 27 Colombians become victims of these devices, nearly one every day.

Due to a combination of geostrategic, climatic, sociocultural and economic factors, a strong presence of non-state armed groups has grown in the Catatumbo region of Norte de Santander department, close to the Venezuelan border. As a result, the region has become an epicenter of military and political efforts by the State to recuperate and consolidate territorial control. Nearly 24,000 people have suffered movement limitations and restricted access to goods and services due to the armed conflict. Attacks against civilians have not increased, despite the escalation of violence, and that which has occurred is mainly attributed to unidentified armed groups, which explains this dynamic and provides a glimpse into the type of violence that could likely prevail in a post-accord scenario.

On May 25, the “National Day for Dignity of the Victims of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict” was celebrated in Colombia for the first time. Sexual violence in the context of war disproportionately affects women, and it seriously affects their dignity and their right to a life free of violence. As a systematic and generalized practice, sexual violence in armed conflict is a crime against humanity under national and international legal frameworks. According to the National Information Network of the National Victims’ Unit (UARIV), 8,795 crimes against sexual freedom and integrity in the context of the internal armed conflict were registered between 1985 and 2015, ninety per cent of which were committed against women.

Barriers to the identification and documentation of cases, fear of reprisals and stigmatization, and high levels of impunity all contribute to a low level of recourse to, and credibility of, the judicial system and low levels of local assistance. Despite these difficulties, the country has registered major progress, notably with the historic promulgation in June 2014 of Law 1719 on judicial access and integral assistance for the victims of sexual violence. During her visit to the Negotiation Table in La Havana, which coincided with the May 25 commemoration, the UN Special Rapporteur on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, requested the parties to take into account sexual violence and other human rights violations against women during the negotiations.

The rainy season continues to have an effect throughout the country. In May, more than 41,000 people in 21 departments were affected by heavy rainfall events concentrated in the east on the Venezuelan border, on the Pacific coast, and in the north.

On June 8, a convoy of 25 tankers was detained by members of the FARC-EP in Puerto Asís, Putomayo. They were forced to open the valves on 19 vehicles, and some 200,000 gallons of crude oil are thought to have been spilt, affecting the water and crops of almost 150 families. In mid-June, the FARC blew up a section of the Transandino pipeline which takes crude oil to the port of Tumaco, engendering the worst environmental pollution recorded in the past decade in all of Colombia. The attack caused the spilling of 410,000 gallons of oil into the Pianulpí and Guisa streams, which lead to the Mira River, one of the largest

tributaries to the Pacific basin in Nariño. The spill affected 81km of the river, and caused the closure of the Tumaco aqueduct, leaving communities without access to drinking water. Distribution of drinking water began with the use of tankers on June 25.

5.2 CAQUETÁ

Four soldiers who began a silence protest on March 24 in Remolinos del Caguán in Cartagena del Chairá called it off this month after speaking with superiors. They had been protesting persistent abuses of authority.

The Venegas Grimaldo family, the murder of whose four youngest children sparked regional protests in February, argued that despite receiving repeated threats over a land grievance with a neighbor in Florencia, they were not offered any protection and are therefore preparing a lawsuit against the State.

Almost 40 functionaries from the 16 municipalities of Caquetá will be trained in the updating of land planning, basic plans, and territorial legal plans by IGAC between April and August this year.

Four soldiers were wounded in skirmishes with Front 15 of the FARC in the municipality of La Montañita in the first week of April, and soldiers captured three members of the FARC in the rural area of San Vicente del Caguán in mid-April.

The president and secretary of the JAC of Las Delicias died in confrontations between the army and the FARC in *vereda* La Barrialosa, San Vicente del Caguán, at the end of May. At least 18 community leaders were caught up in the fighting, as they were meeting with the guerrillas at the time of the attack.

Sixteen municipalities in the department were left without electricity on June 10, when the 3rd Front of the FARC attacked a pylon in the municipality of Florencia. The army reported the finding of a cache of explosives belonging to the Southern Block of the FARC in the “Y” area of San Vicente del Caguán at the end of June. The communities of Puerto Rico, Cartagena del Chairá, Curillo, and Florencia were seriously affected by heavy rains and a rise in the level of the Caquetá River at the end of June.

5.3 CAUCA/ VALLE DEL CAUCA

The Panamerican Highway was briefly closed early this month due to continued harassment, by the FARC, of a military group providing security on the road. The Minister of Defense announced an increase in the number of troops on the ground in northern Cauca, with 700 additional soldiers reinforcing transit and general security in the region. An attack against public forces on April 14 left 11 soldiers dead, and another 20 injured.

Indigenous communities rejected a statement issued by the FARC which supported their struggle to reclaim lands in the region, but will continue their occupation of private properties in the municipality of Caloto. An indigenous man was injured and later died before reaching the hospital in Santander de Quilichao following a confrontation between public forces and the indigenous people who have occupied Hacienda La Emperatriz in Caloto.

The Minister of Agriculture, Aurelio Iragorri Valencia, announced the creation of a Follow-up Commission to facilitate the processes of purchasing lands in Cauca on April 10, in collaboration with the National Association of Farming Users (ANUC). During the same meeting, progress was also made in Rural Homes, with the assigning of 750 houses to ANUC, and 1000 home improvement projects.

Following a special model designed to support the training of former members of illegal armed groups and victims being reintegrated into society, a total of 55 adults will finish their secondary education this quarter.

At least 352 people abandoned their homes in the department of Cauca after an operation carried out by the army and police, which left 27 guerrillas dead on May 21. As people in the area generally live off fishing, hunting, and gathering, they have since found it difficult to feed themselves. Communities of displaced

persons who took emergency shelter in a northern neighborhood of Popayán denounced the threats received from public institutions, who issued ultimatums for their removal, without offering relocation alternatives.

Over the first five months of this year, 20 indigenous people were killed across Colombia, 10 of whom lost their lives in Cauca. Luis Fernando Arias, chief councilor for the National Indigenous Council of Colombia (ONIC), suggests that these are the result of paramilitary groups pursuing their own economic interests in the area, an opinion which coincides with that of the Resource Center for Conflict Analysis (CERAC). The indigenous leader Feliciano Valencia stated on May 23 that the community will not retreat from their occupation of disputed lands in Corinto. They claim the lands are ancestral and demand that the government hands them over to the Nasa community.

An attack carried out against a police patrol in La Agustina in the municipality of Santander de Quilichao left three people injured on May 13. Ariel Morales Arias, alias “El Pastor,” and believed militiaman of the 6th Front of the FARC, was captured by police in western Valle del Cauca in mid-May. He is accused of involvement in the attack against police in the Florida-Miranda road carried out in March 2007.

Four Afro-Colombian men were murdered in *vereda* Buenos Aires at the beginning of May, apparently over a land dispute. The police station of the same *vereda* was attacked at the end of the month, without injuries. A 22-year-old man was shot and died of his injuries while he was working his shift at the Miranda Police Station at the beginning of June. The attack is attributed to the 6th Front of the FARC.

Almost 400 people were displaced from the urban center of Guapi between May 22 and the beginning of June, following skirmishes between the army and the FARC-EP. In addition, approximately 500 families from the Afro-Colombian Community Council of Alto Guapi have limited their mobility and production because of the continued threat of violence. Almost 865 people fled their homes in the municipality of López de Micay in the first week of June, due to continuing attacks against the police station which have affected some 400 houses in the area. A further 10 families reported that they could not leave their houses, for fear of the continuing hostilities.

Two British Petroleum oil wells were attacked in the municipality of Piamonte in June, causing serious environmental damage to the surrounding area. Poor access to the area has hampered efforts to assess the effect that these attacks have had on the country’s rivers.

Four ELN fighters handed themselves in to authorities in Cauca in June, so as to begin the reintegration processes. Attacks against police stations left a soldier injured in Toribío at the end of June.

5.4 META

Authorities destroyed 155 antipersonnel mines in controlled explosions in the municipality of Mesetas at the beginning of April. Two members of the FARC were killed, and an encampment large enough to shelter 25 people and workshops were discovered and destroyed in the municipality of Vista Hermosa on April 19. Five members of the FARC, one of which was a minor, demobilized this month blaming mistreatment and the pressure placed on them by public forces.

The departmental government began a land titling process which will affect at least 900 farming families in the 29 municipalities. The electoral campaign in Meta became bogged down in April, as none of the nine hopefuls achieved a clear lead, and because three have been touched by scandal.

Carlos Antonio Lozada and Pastor Alape travelled from Havana to Colombia this month, to begin supporting the process of clearing minefields in Antioquia and Meta. After Afghanistan, Colombia is the country with the highest number of people affected by antipersonnel mines, which has impacted on the lives of 11,073 people to date.

The remains of nine people were found in common graves and returned to their families in Villavicencio in May. The people found are thought to have been members of the FARC who died during confrontations and

bombing by the army between 1999 and 2010. Investigations continue, however, particularly in cases where the victims' families contest the official version of events.

An attack carried out at the beginning of June affected the main road to *vereda* El Viso, which connects the department of Meta with that of Guaviare. The attack was attributed to the FARC. Two members of the FARC accused of extortion and attacks against businesspeople in Villavicencio and Bogotá were detained at the end of June.

5.5 SOUTHERN TOLIMA

The mayor of Chaparral accused the FARC of not fulfilling the ceasefire agreement in southern Tolima, as they continue to threaten soldiers and extort businesspeople and farmers in the region. The army captured Amanda Ocampo Rayo, the third leader of the Héroes de Marquetalia Mobile Column of the FARC. She was wanted by the authorities for extortion and for threatening and intimidating the inhabitants of southern Tolima. The army also captured five members of the Libardo Rojas Column of the FARC in the municipality of Rioblanco on April 16. Amongst the five was their leader, alias "Leandro," who coordinated the extortion of businesspeople and farmers in Tolima and Huila.

INCODER signed an agreement with the government of Tolima to finance productive rural development projects, demonstrating their commitment to the most vulnerable populations in the region. INCODER will be providing \$444,444 of the total \$1.1 million committed.

The Departmental Committee of Coffee Growers of Tolima has requested that the National Federation reinstate their Protection of Coffee Growing Incomes (PIC) and implement a price stabilization fund. This comes after prices declined to an average of under \$350 per kilo, which means that many coffee growers are running at a loss, given the price of production. Almost 2,000 coffee growers joined a protest in Armenia at the end of June, to protest against the Government's failure to fulfil its promises and to demand the reactivation of the PIC.

According to the "Departmental and Municipal Transparency 2013-2014" study produced by Transparency for Colombia, the transparency index of the Government of Tolima is 73.5 percent, while the regional government accountability office scored only 62.8 percent. Both of these indices represent a medium risk of administrative corruption. Three basic areas were measured in the study: visibility, institutions, and control and penalties. Factors contributing to this score include weak institutional procedures for producing and delivering public information, deficiencies in the information available concerning procedures, and poor management of human talent.

The Chicunguya virus has had a significant effect in the department of Tolima, where more than 28,000 cases have been reported.

A new criminal group led by the ex-paramilitary Pedro Oliveiro Gurrero Castillo has emerged in Tolima, and has been forcibly recruiting young people.

A minefield, laid by the Marquetalia Column of the FARC, was discovered near to a school in *vereda* Altosano in Planadas early in June. The 8th Mobile Brigade of the army located the explosives and destroyed them. A further 40 explosives were also discovered in the municipality of Planadas in June. Later in the month, Gerson Chimbilá, alias "Duván," was captured after 14 years of fighting with the FARC.

6 OVERALL PROJECT STATUS

6.1 CONTRACTS AND GRANTS

During the reporting period, the Contracts and Grants office focused on the implementation, modification and closure of existing activities and on the implementation of new activities. As detailed in the tables below, a total of one activity was officially approved during the past quarter and commitments towards this activity reached a total of \$1,064,860, of which CELI-Central contributed \$22,405.

TABLE 3: QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES APPROVED BY COMPONENT

ACTIVIDADES APROBADAS EN EL PERIODO ABRIL - JUNIO DE 2015 QR3 2015					
Component	Cuenta de Activity Code	Approved Activity Value USD	Private Value USD	Public Value USD	Total USD
CROSS-CUTTING CONTRACTS	-	-	-	-	-
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	0	-	-	-	-
GOOD GOVERNANCE	0	-	-	-	-
LAND	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	22,405	-	1,042,455	1,064,860.00
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	0	-	-	-	-
Total general	1	22,405	-	1,042,455	1,064,860.00

TABLE 4: QUARTERLY COMMITMENTS BY COMPONENT

Component	# Activities	CELI funding committed USD	Counterpart private funding committed USD	Counterpart public funding committed USD	Total USD
CROSS-CUTTING CONTRACTS	-	-	-	-	-
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	-	-
GOOD GOVERNANCE	-	-	-	-	-
LAND	-	-	-	-	-
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	22,405.00	-	1,042,455.00	1,064,860.00
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	-	-	-	-	-
Total general	1	22,405	-	1,042,455	1,064,860

TABLE 5: QUARTERLY EXECUTED BY COMPONENT

Component	# Activities	CELI Executed USD	Counterpart private funding executed USD	Counterpart public funding executed USD	Total USD
CROSS-CUTTING CONTRACTS	-	381,890.93	-	-	381,890.93
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	-	1,524,263.49	3,290,854.12	1,451,234.10	6,266,351.71
GOOD GOVERNANCE	-	237,859.47	-	1,765,089.96	2,002,949.43
LAND	-	730,104.09	-	10,389,895.74	11,119,999.83
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1	633,988.23	13,672.15	6,510,972.09	7,158,632.47
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	-	947,682.77	59,648.34	14,592,751.48	15,600,082.59
Total general	1	4,455,788.99	3,364,174.61	34,709,943.37	42,529,906.97

6.2 TOTAL CELI SPENDING

CELI-Central spent a total of \$6,797,980.88 USD this quarter. The expense distribution is detailed in the following table.

TABLE 6: QUARTERLY EXPENDITURES BY BUDGET LINE ITEM

Item	April US\$	May US\$	June US\$
Direct Labor	202,144.41	180,594.72	161,319.12
Fringe Benefits	58,869.04	74,382.72	127,167.99
Travel, Transportation and Per Diem	27,704.82	31,577.85	26,506.95
Allowances	17,476.20	25,749.61	19,449.43
Grants & Subcontracts	1,600,761.05	1,676,724.18	1,665,726.69
Equipment	-	285.00	1,368.10
Other Direct Costs	65,688.34	61,376.98	92,337.35
Indirect Costs	150,143.36	145,676.09	142,422.62
Fee	78,535.06	81,258.06	82,735.14
TOTAL (USD)	2,201,322.28	2,277,625.21	2,319,033.39

6.3 CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS

During Q3 of FY2015, CELI-Central signed and started execution of 43 contracts for a total value of \$1,438,963. In Annex 2 there is a detailed list of all contracts and grants signed this quarter.

TABLE 7: CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS SIGNED – APRIL 2015

Agreement	# Activities	Activity Value COP	Activity US\$ Value
BPA	1	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 68,182
Consultant Agreement	17	\$ 515,174,612	\$ 236,335
Contract	8	\$ 592,128,100	\$ 262,025
Evento	2	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 15,909
Fix Obligation Grant	1	\$ 140,040,000	\$ 63,655
In-Kind Grant	3	\$ 52,351,080	\$ 23,796
Purchase Order	1	\$ 1,082,756	\$ 471
Standard Grant	10	\$ 1,698,726,400	\$ 768,591
Total	43	\$ 3,184,502,948	\$ 1,438,963

7 ANNEXES

7.1 ANNEX I – MONITOR REPORT ON INDICATORS AS OF APRIL 2015

Excel file attached

7.2 ANNEX II - CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS SIGNED DURING Q32015

During Q3 of FY2015, CELI-Central signed and started execution of 43 contracts for a total value of \$1,438,963. In Annex 2 there is a detailed list of all contracts and grants signed this quarter. The following table details all contractual instruments signed during this reporting period.

TABLE 7: CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS SIGNED – Q3 2015

Award Code	Award Type	Corridor	Activity List	Agreement Scope	Party Name	Amount (COP\$)	Amount (USD\$)
TT-ARD-CCE-514-BPA-01324	Blank Purchase Agreement	NACIONAL	CCE-02700-14	servicios de diseño publicitario y creación e impresión de piezas de comunicaciones	ZIMA CREATIVA S.A.S	\$150,000,000	\$68,182
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-00710	Consultant Agreement	TOLIMA	CCE-02507-13	Mejoramiento De Capacidades De Pequeños Productores Que Posibiliten El Óptimo Aprovechamiento De Los Medios	ALVARO ENRIQUE OVIEDO	\$22,637,442	\$10,290
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-00951	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	ED-02710-14	Coordinación, Fortalecimiento Y Acompañamiento A La Alianza Empresarial Con Asociaciones De	ESPINOSA ALZATE, JUAN ANTONIO	\$45,000,000	\$20,455
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-00992	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	ED-02710-14	ALIANZA DE RIESGO COMPARTIDO ENTRE INGESEC Y ASOCIACIONES DE CAFÉ Y CACAO EN META Y TOLIMA-	VEGA TELLEZ, GERARDO	\$14,811,300	\$6,732
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-00993	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	ED-02710-14	ALIANZA DE RIESGO COMPARTIDO ENTRE INGESEC Y ASOCIACIONES DE CAFÉ Y CACAO EN META Y TOLIMA-	MARTIN GARZON, YENY YOLANDA	\$14,811,300	\$6,732
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-00994	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	ED-02710-14	ALIANZA DE RIESGO COMPARTIDO ENTRE INGESEC Y ASOCIACIONES DE CAFÉ Y CACAO EN META Y TOLIMA-	LEON OSPINA, MAELA YADIRA	\$14,811,300	\$6,732
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-00995	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	ED-02710-14	ALIANZA DE RIESGO COMPARTIDO ENTRE INGESEC Y ASOCIACIONES DE	SANTOFIMIO USECHE, JUAN	\$14,811,300	\$6,732
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-00996	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	ED-02710-14	ALIANZA DE RIESGO COMPARTIDO ENTRE INGESEC Y ASOCIACIONES DE CAFÉ Y CACAO EN META Y TOLIMA-	VILLAREAL AVENDAÑO, JOSE ANGEL	\$14,811,300	\$6,732
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-00998	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	ED-02710-14	ALIANZA DE RIESGO COMPARTIDO ENTRE INGESEC Y ASOCIACIONES DE CAFÉ Y CACAO EN META Y TOLIMA-	ANGARITA MOLANO, CINDY	\$14,811,300	\$6,732
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01002	Consultant Agreement	TOLIMA	CCE-02507-13	ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA ESPECIALIZADA EN DESARROLLO ECONOMICO PARA EL DEPARTAMENTO DEL TOLIMA- Profesional de campo	LEONARDO HERMINSUL SANABRIA VANEGAS	\$27,563,620	\$12,416
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01165	Consultant Agreement	META	SI-02679-14-02	APOYO A LA CONECTIVIDAD DE LA REGIÓN DE LA MACARENA EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DEL META - contrato	RUIZ VELEZ, JESSICA FERNANDA	\$29,491,630	\$16,384

TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01295	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	SI-02711-14-01	ENTIFICACIÓN Y PUESTA EN MARCHA DE ESQUEMAS DE MANTENIMIENTO	MARTINEZ MERCHAN,	\$102,400,000	\$46,545
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01296	Consultant Agreement	TOLIMA	CCE-02507-13	brindar apoyo necesario para la implementación de la actividad integral en torno a la articulación con las comunidades campesinas, las instituciones cooperantes mediante la asistencia técnica	GALINDO VIZCAYA, ANGELA ROCIO GALINDO VIZCAYA	\$35,468,120	\$15,421
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01323	Consultant Agreement	CAQUETA	CCE-02506-13	ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA A LA EJECUCIÓN DE ACTIVIDADES EN EL	BAYONA TRIANA, JHON	\$40,000,000	\$18,182
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01364	Consultant Agreement	CAUCA	SI-02711-14-05	Consultor Social Cauca - Act 2711	IBARRA, LUZ ADRIANA	\$35,000,000	\$15,909
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01365	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	SI-02711-14-01	Profesional Social Meta - Act 2711	GUTIERREZ RODRIGUEZ, EDWIN ARLES	\$35,000,000	\$15,909
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01366	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	SI-02711-14-01	Profesional Social Caqueta	ORTEGON BETANCOURT, DIANA	\$30,996,000	\$14,089
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CNT-01367	Consultant Agreement	NACIONAL	SI-02711-14-01	Profesional Social Tolima	DIANA MARCELA	\$22,750,000	\$10,341
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CON-01235	Contract	META	SI-02707-14	APOYO A LA CONECTIVIDAD DEL MUNICIPIO DE LA MACARENA, DEPARTAMENTO DEL META	EMPRESA DE INGENIERIA Y CONSTRUCCION EDINCO SAS	\$75,680,000	\$34,400
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CON-01254	Contract	META	GOB-02679-14-03	Experto en ordenamiento y planificación - Consultor de Mesetas	TORRES TORRES,	\$20,769,000	\$9,440
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CON-01255	Contract	META	GOB-02679-14-03	Experto en ordenamiento y planificación - consultor San Juan de Arama	BERNAL BENAVIDES,	\$32,101,000	\$14,591
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CON-01256	Contract	META	GOB-02679-14-03	Experto en ordenamiento y planificación - Consultor Uribe	CALVO MONTOYA,	\$42,500,000	\$19,318
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CON-01298	Contract	META	CCE-02494-13	ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA A LA EJECUCIÓN DE ACTIVIDADES EN EL	PEROZA SALGUERO,	\$44,228,100	\$20,104
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CON-01355	Contract	NACIONAL	CCE-02700-14	servicios de diseño publicitario y creación e impresión de piezas de comunicaciones	ZAPATA LOPEZ, LUIS ALFREDO	\$16,350,000	\$7,432
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CON-01384	Contract	NACIONAL	ED-02701-14	reproducción, producción y posproducción de un video documental interactivo de 3 minutos, en formato Full HD que incluya animación 3D sobre dos	PUENTES CADENA, CARLOS JULIO PUENTES	\$23,500,000	\$10,217
TT-ARD-CCE-514-CON-01389	Contract	CAUCA	ED-02605-13	Suministro de dotaciones para unidades económicas locales en el departamento del cauca y Valle del Cauca BPOA PARA COMPRA DE HASTA \$336,497,450 SD-02605-13 DOTACION	ARD INC SUCURSAL COLOMBIA	\$337,000,000	\$146,522
TT-ARD-CCE-514-EVE-01000	Event Memo	TOLIMA	GOB-02525-13	IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE LA LEY DE VICTIMAS EN LOS MUNICIPIOS DE CONSOLIDACIÓN DEL TOLIMA- Apoyo	ARD INC SUCURSAL COLOMBIA	\$10,000,000	\$4,545
TT-ARD-CCE-514-EVE-01286	Event Memo	NACIONAL	ED-02710-14	Gastos de desplazamiento, alimentación, hotel y viáticos para la visita a plantas de procesamiento de los técnicos, productores líderes e invitados especiales. Participación a 5 talleres de capacitación, durante 2 días cada taller en café y cacao en la planta de procesamiento de Promain de los 8 técnicos contratados. Las capacitaciones están orientadas hacia el fortalecimiento de la proveeduría y en	ARD INC SUCURSAL COLOMBIA	\$25,000,000	\$11,364

TT-ARD-CCE-514-FOG-01354	Fix Obligation Grant	CAQUETA	ED-02497-13	aprovechamiento del sistema silvopastoril a 75 familias en Cartagena del Chaira	ASOCIACION DE ECONOMIA SOLIDARIA -	\$140,040,000	\$63,655
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01142	Standard Grant	TOLIMA	GOB-02658-14-02, SI-02658-14-05	ADECUACION Y FORTALECIMIENTO ORGANIZACIÓN DE ASOCIACION DE ACUEDUCTO DE HERRERA -	JUNTA DE ACCION COMUNAL	\$180,000,000	\$81,818
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01143	Standard Grant	TOLIMA	GOB-02658-14-02, SI-02658-14-05	"FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA PARA LA GOBERNABILIDAD RURAL Y MEJORAMIENTO DE LA OFERTA DE SANEAMIENTO BÁSICO Y AGUA	ASOCIACION DE USUARIOS DEL ACUEDUCTO RURAL DE	\$140,000,000	\$63,636
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01285	Standard Grant	TOLIMA	SI-02711-14-04	SG- JAC Vereda Buenos Aires - Ataco	JUNTA DE ACCION COMUNAL VEREDA	\$180,000,000	\$78,261
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01293	Standard Grant	TOLIMA	SI-02658-14-05	MEJORAR LA OFERTA DE SANEAMIENTO BASICO EN FAMILIAS RURALES DEL SUR DEL TOLIMA	CAFE DEL MACIZO- ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES DE CAFES ESPECIALES	\$162,060,000	\$73,664
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01294	Standard Grant	TOLIMA	SI-02658-14-05	MEJORAR LA OFERTA DE SANEAMIENTO BASICO EN FAMILIAS RURALES DEL SUR DEL TOLIMA-	ASOCIACION DE MUJERES CAMPESINAS	\$56,940,000	\$25,882
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01307	Standard Grant	TOLIMA	SI-02711-14-04	SG con la JAC Vereda La Unión - Rioblanco.	JUNTA DE ACCION COMUNAL DE	\$200,000,000	\$90,909
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01352	Standard Grant	TOLIMA	SI-02711-14-04	SG JAC Vereda Risalda Calarma - Chaparral	JUNTA DE ACCION COMUNAL DE LA VEREDA	\$120,000,000	\$54,545
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01370	Standard Grant	CAQUETA	SI-02711-14-03	IDENTIFICACIÓN Y PUESTA EN MARCHA DE ESQUEMAS DE MANTENIMIENTO DE LA RED VIAL	COMITE PRO CARRETERA LICITANIA -	\$219,876,900	\$99,944
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01379	Standard Grant	CAQUETA	SI-02711-14-03	IDENTIFICACIÓN Y PUESTA EN MARCHA DE ESQUEMAS DE MANTENIMIENTO DE LA RED VIAL	JUNTA DE ACCION COMUNAL TRES	\$219,849,500	\$99,932
TT-ARD-CCE-514-GRA-01380	Standard Grant	CAUCA	SI-02711-14-05	IDENTIFICACIÓN Y PUESTA EN MARCHA DE ESQUEMAS DE MANTENIMIENTO DE LA RED VIAL TERCARIA EN CAUCA	JAC SANTA ANA, JUNTA DE ACCION COMUNAL DE LA VEREDA DE	\$220,000,000	\$100,000
TT-ARD-CCE-514-IGK-01244	In-Kind Grant	TOLIMA	ED-02658-14-01	MEJORAMIENTO DE CAPACIDADES DE PEQUEÑOS PRODUCTORES QUE POSIBILITEN EL OPTIMO APROVECHAMIENTO DE LOS MEDIOS DE VIDA	CAFE DEL MACIZO- ASOCIACION DE PRODUCTORES DE CAFES ESPECIALES	\$43,508,940	\$19,777
TT-ARD-CCE-514-IGK-01374	In-Kind Grant	CAUCA	ED-02672-14-01	Suministro de material vegetal e insumos para el mejoramiento de la infraestructura productiva	ASOBOLO, ASOCIACION DE USUARIOS DE LAS AGUAS SUPERFICIALES Y SUBTERRANEAS	\$4,421,070	\$2,010

TT-ARD-CCE-514- IKG-01375	In-Kind Grant	CAUCA	ED-02672-14- 01	Suministro de materiales e insumos como apoyo al fortalecimiento de la infraestructura productiva	ASOFRAYLE, ASOCIACION DE USUARIOS DEL RIO FRAYLE	\$4,421,070	\$2,010
TT-ARD-CCE-514- POR-01388	Purchase Order	META	GOB-02679- 14-03	OC COMPRA DE PAPALERIA PARA TALLERES	PINZON PEÑALOSA,	\$1,082,756	\$471
43 Agreements						\$3,184,502,948	\$1,438,963